

HYDE PARK INDUSTRIES



PAUL'S BRIDGE.

1868-1893.

Stickney & Poor Spice Co.

(FOUNDED 1815.)

—==PURE==—

MUSTARDS, SPICES, EXTRACTS,

CREAM TARTAR, HERBS, ETC.

The only Mustard and Spices that have
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MEDAL

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Absolute - Purity - and - Unequalled - Quality.

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HYDE PARK INDUSTRIES

PREPARED BY

EDWARD A. JOHNSON,

Commercial Editor Boston Globe.

HYDE PARK, MASS.:

PRESS OF THE HYDE PARK TIMES.

1893.

INTRODUCTION.

IT seemed fitting that at this time when Hyde Park is about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary and when the town is starting on a new era of industrial prosperity, that the citizens should be presented with a complete history of the development of our factories, for our workshops have ever been the reservoirs from whence the town has drawn its life and maintained its position among the large industrial centres of the state.

We now have 28 factories, employing over 2,150 hands, paying out in wages annually about \$850,000, and having a total yearly output of over \$3,800,000. The capital invested in our industries exceeds \$2,000,000. These figures do not include the various blacksmith shops, carpenter shops and laundries which together give employment to many hands and pay out in wages yearly several thousand dollars.

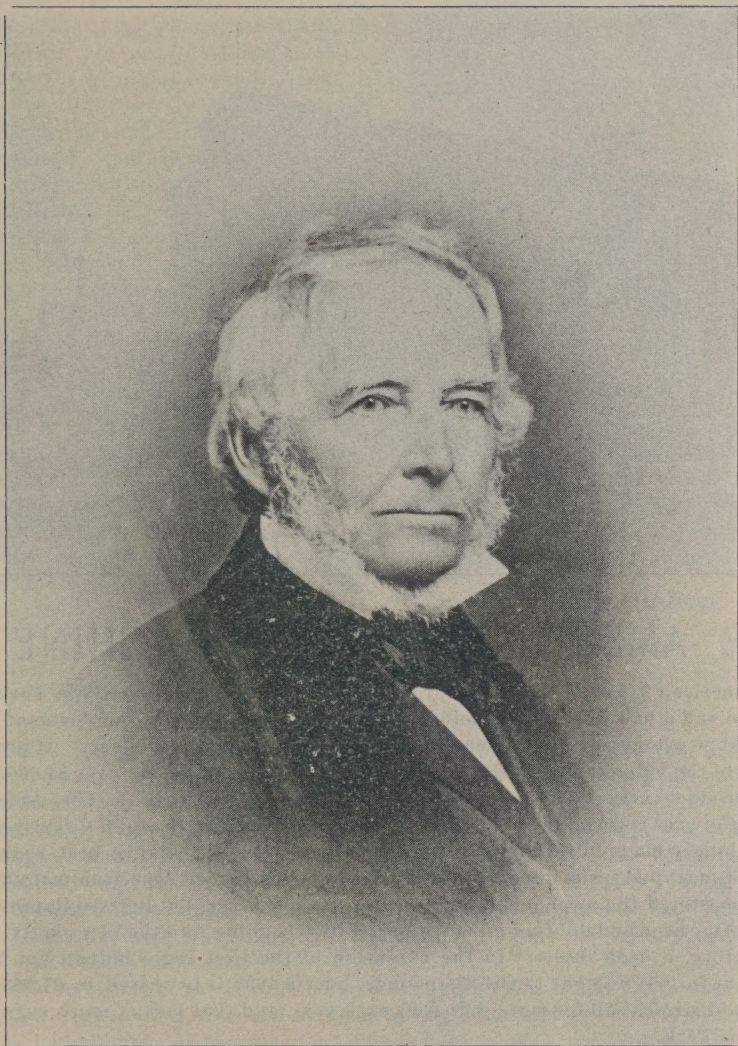
The figures given under the various factories are as accurate as can be obtained. The historical data regarding them is not as complete as one might wish, but with nothing to base this work upon, and with a comparatively small amount of outside assistance, it must serve for the present, or until a more complete investigation can be made.

The history of our factories is the history of Hyde Park. The two are inseparable and the dependence of the town upon the factories will increase with the coming of each new factory or the enlargement of those already here.

The outlook for a larger development here of manufacturing industries is propitious. The town has many natural advantages which others do not enjoy. It is well supplied with water power, railroad facilities, electric light and gas. Its streets are well laid out and many of them are curbed. The town's debt is being rapidly reduced, guaranteeing a lowering of tax rate within a few years. Our schools are among the best in the state and our churches embrace about every denomination. The completion of the street railway during the coming summer will assure to the factories a full complement of operatives through a more rapid means of access with adjacent towns than we have previously had. Freight rates are as low here as in any other town in the state, and the nearness to Boston enables our manufacturers to export their goods as cheaply as any factory within the city limits. But the great advantage of Hyde Park over other towns, and particularly those lying east and north of Boston, is that we are between Boston and the sources of supply as well as the markets of consumption. Our raw materials, for the most part, come from the West and South. The consumers of our goods are generally found in these sections. Being on two great highways connecting Boston and the rest of the country, our manufacturers are not compelled to pay the additional expense of carting goods across Boston. This advantage has determined many manufacturers to locate here. It cannot fail to attract others.

With the foundations already laid, and with the powerful assistance of great natural advantages, Hyde Park can be made one of the largest industrial centres of the state, a condition which will work to the material advantage of all industries already here, and add to the prosperity and happiness of all our citizens.

EDWARD A. JOHNSON.



GEORGE HAIL,

OF WARREN, RHODE ISLAND.

[Mr. Hail owned at one time all the manufacturing portion of Hyde Park extending from the Old Colony station to Readville. Had he lived a few years longer he would have started a number of industries. His heirs hold the key to the future development of Hyde Park's industries.]



THE AMERICAN TOOL & MACHINE CO.

THE American Tool Co. owns the largest manufacturing plant in Hyde Park. It covers seven and a half acres and includes 19 buildings. It gives employment to over 300 hands, 200 of whom work in the machine shops and 100 in the foundry. It produces goods annually to the value of over \$600,000 and pays out in wages weekly over \$4,000.

Its products may be found in almost all parts of the world. The American Sugar Refinery Co. uses its machinery in all of its refineries. It was thought a few years ago that only machinery made in Germany or France was suitable for making beet sugar. A large amount of machinery was imported, but it was not long before American manufacturers had not only mastered the mechanism of these foreign machines, but devised improvements, and now it is American and not foreign machinery which is going into the new plants. Hyde Park has therefore, a deep interest in the extension of the beet-sugar industry of this country. The output in 1891 was but 12,004,838 pounds, but in 1892 it increased to 27,083,322 pounds. These rapid strides call for more refineries each year, and that means more sugar machinery from Hyde Park.

The American Tool Co. supplied the machinery for the beet sugar refinery at Norfolk, Neb., and also for the Spreckles refinery in California. The products of Hyde Park may be found in any of the refineries in the Sandwich Islands, and during the past year large shipments of sugar machinery have been made by the American Tool Co. to Cuba and other islands of the West Indies.

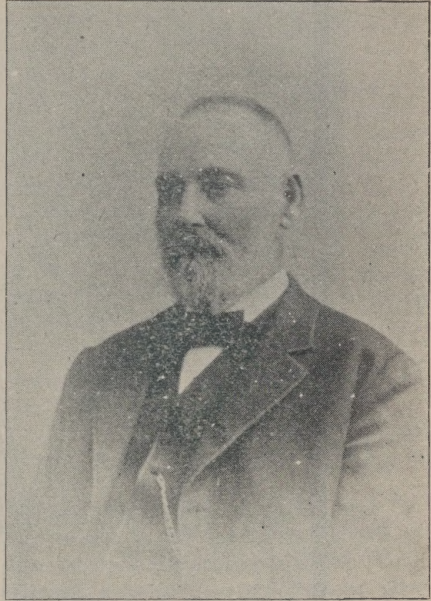
The company manufactures not only sugar machinery, but also tools, hangers, shafting and pulleys.

The development of the wood pulp industry in this country has called for a vast amount of new machinery. The American Tool Co. has assisted largely in meeting this demand. Its wood pulp digesters have more than a national reputation, and the large quantity produced is the only true gauge by which to measure their fitness for the work.

The company was organized October 1, 1864. The machine shop was then in Boston and

the foundry in Woburn. In 1872 the factory was built in Hyde Park and the foundry was transferred from Woburn, but at the beginning only 40 hands were employed. Within a few years the machine shop was also transferred. The company thus saved in freight about 25 per cent. and this difference has been increasing yearly with the extension of the business.

The history of the American Tool and Machine Co. is, in large measure, the history of Benjamin F. Radford, its president and manager. Benjamin Franklin Radford was born in Portland, Me., Oct. 11, 1827. He learned the trade of a machinist at Manchester, N. H. In 1846 he removed to Gloucester, N. J., and still in his teens he became a contractor for the manufacture of cotton machinery, employing from 20 to 50 men. In 1858 he entered the firm of Geo. H. Fox & Co., of Kingston street, Boston. In 1864 this firm transferred its business to the then newly organized American Tool and Machine Co. Mr. Radford has steadily worked his way to the head of this company. He was one of the incorporators of Hyde Park, served on the first board of selectmen, has held many public offices here and has always taken a leading part in town affairs.



B. F. RADFORD.

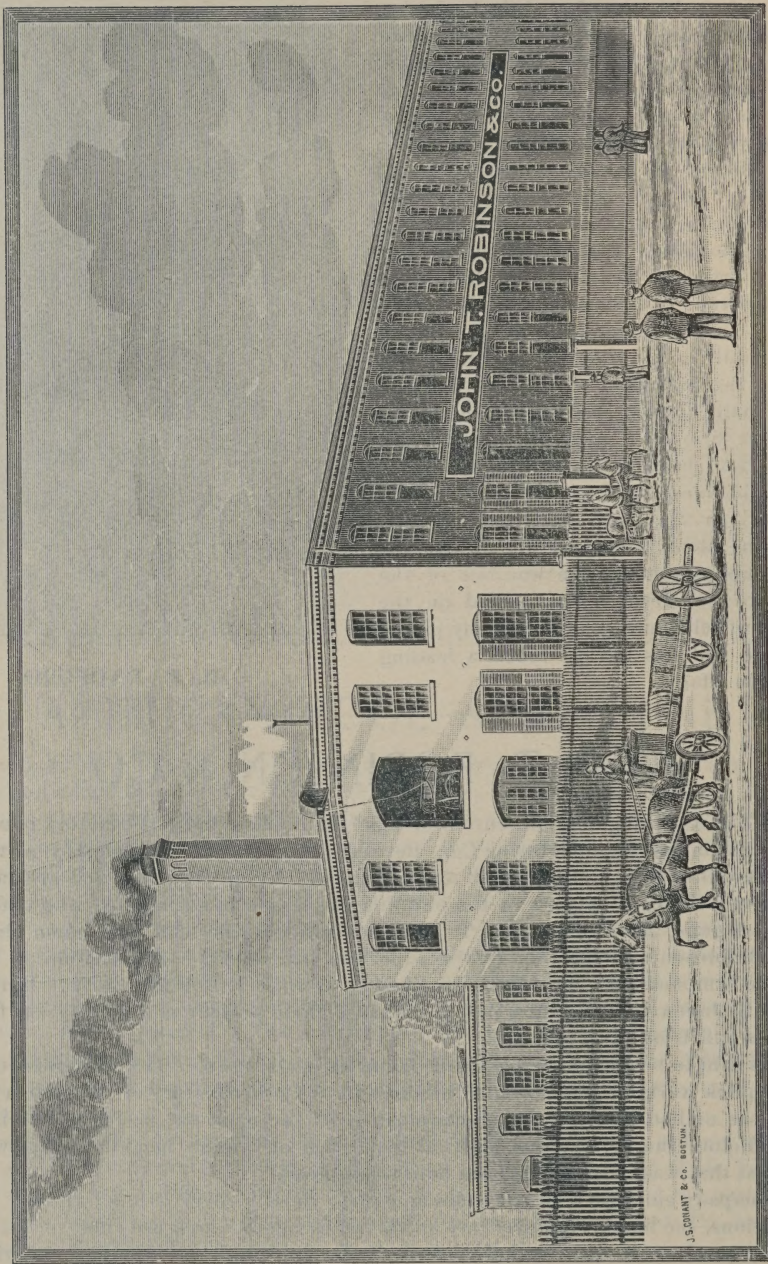
JOHN T. ROBINSON & CO.

IN 1868, C. & A. Spring, manufacturers of machine needles, built the factory now occupied by the Fairmount Manufacturing Co. Between 1868 and 1874 the company, as well as the products manufactured, went through many changes. At one time toys and specialties were manufactured there, then part of the building was leased to a company, who undertook to manufacture guns, and in 1874, John T. Robinson entered the firm, the name changing to Spring & Robinson and the products to paper box machinery. In 1880 John R. Fairbanks entered the firm, and the company became known as John T. Robinson & Co. Here they remained until January, 1888, when they moved into their present new factory, on the corner of Business and West River streets.

This is said to be one of the best built factories in the town. The conveniences at hand for doing quick work are not exceeded by those in any other factory of its kind in the state. They are the embodiment of the practical ideas of the most successful machinists in this country. Before the factory was built an inspection of foreign machine shops was made, and the best that was in them has been here reproduced.

The company employs a large capital and gives work to over 50 operatives. With but few exceptions, the hands employed are all skilled mechanics, and the value of the products which they produce is measured almost wholly by the labor cost, the raw materials being but a small factor in the aggregate cost of production. The foundry work is all done by the American Tool Co.

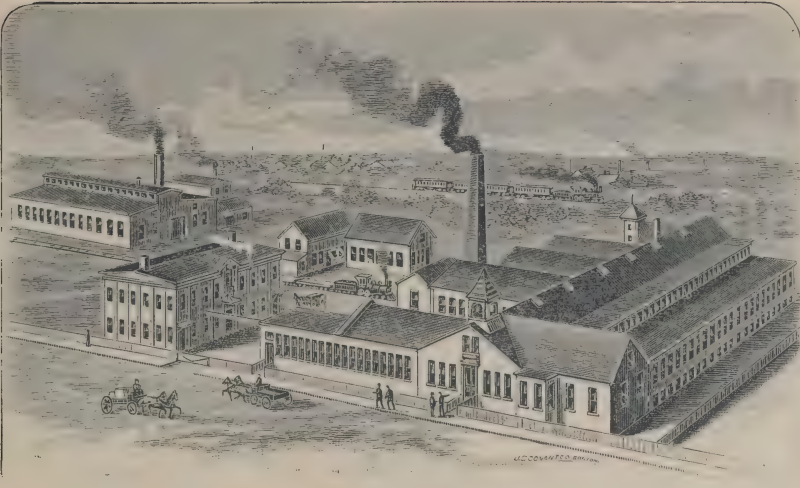
The company manufactures paper box and card cutting machinery. The following is taken from the columns of a local paper, as showing the wide market the goods of this company enter: "The paper box machinery which is the product of this firm has an extensive sale, and can now be found in all parts of the hemisphere. One day recently, seven machines were shipped away, part of which went to California and the rest to Belfast,



JOHN T. ROBINSON & CO'S. FACTORY.

Ireland. A short time previous, machines were sent to Melbourne, Australia, and others have been shipped to Havana, Cuba, and many of the cities of Europe, while still others may be seen doing duty in London and other parts of England."

John T. Robinson has charge of all the mechanical work, while John R. Fairbanks looks after the financial interests of the company and John A. Robinson oversees the work in the shop.



THE BRAINARD MILLING MACHINE CO.

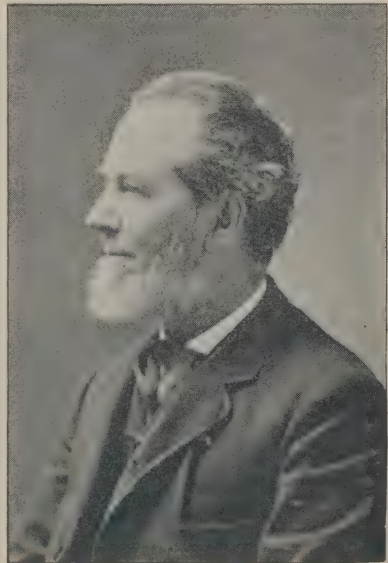
IT is said that there is not a time when a machine from the Brainard Milling Machine Co. is not afloat for some foreign country. They are in use in all the large arsenals of Europe and Mexico, and many have found their way into the South American Republics. Very recently a large shipment was made to St. Petersburg, consigned to the Russian government, and since January 1st, machinery from here has been sent to France, and also to Mexico. The Swedish arsenals are well supplied with machinery made in Hyde Park. The company has agencies in London and Paris, and from these centres its foreign trade is aggressively pushed. But our own government, as well as foreign countries, has recognized the superiority of the Brainard machines. The company is now engaged in filling a contract for the Watertown arsenal, while it has previously supplied machinery for the Charlestown navy yard, the arsenals at Washington and Portsmouth and the torpedo station at Newport.

The Brainard Milling Machine Co. occupies the site where once was located the works of the Union Vise Co. In 1871 these works were burned, and then it was that the vise rights were sold to the Millers Falls Co. and the present company was formed, taking all the real estate and all the rights pertaining to milling machinery. The Union Vise Co. employed 70 hands, but at the start the Brainard Milling Machine Co. employed but 30.

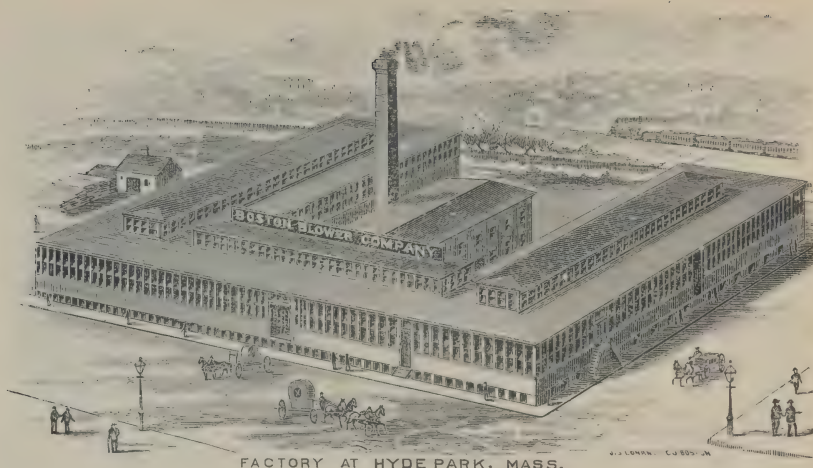
The Brainard Milling Machine Co. manufactures milling machines, automatic gate cutting machinery, mill grinding machinery and the various tools and appliances used in operating these machines.

It employs a capital of \$200,000, gives work to 150 operatives and produces goods annually to the value of \$150,000.

Its officers are: Thomas Wigglesworth, President; Henry Pickering, Treasurer, and Amos H. Brainard, General Superintendent and Manager.



AMOS H. BRAINARD.



THE BOSTON BLOWER COMPANY.

THE factory of the Boston Blower Co. was built in 1885. It is located on Business street and lies adjacent to the Brainard Milling Machine Co. and opposite the factory of John T. Robinson & Co.

Here are manufactured heating and ventilating engines, paper bag machinery, envelope machinery, shoe machinery, air compressors and ice machines. The company also produces about 3,000 blowers annually.

These products are sent to all parts of this country and large shipments are made yearly to foreign countries.

The company has already supplied the Government with 20 blowers for the new navy. The cruisers *Raleigh* and *Cincinnati* are each supplied with 6 blowers and 6 engines and the training ship *Bancroft* with 2 ventilators and 2 fireroom fans manufactured by this company.

Before the Government accepts machinery of this kind it is subjected to the severest tests. These fans, ventilators, and blowers were driven at their maximum speed for 5 hours at a time and if at any time the machinery is stopped to tighten a bolt or to make any other readjustment, the test must be begun over again and the machinery driven for 5 hours from the second start. The fact that these machines were accepted is sufficient proof of their perfect fitness for the work required.

The largest shipment made during the past year by the company was to the factory of the Harvester company in St. Paul. It required 10 cars to transport the goods.

The factory has also furnished the machinery for the lumber dry kiln department of the Pullman Palace Car Co. at Pullman, Ill., the largest of its kind in this country.

The factory is run on a capital of \$100,000, gives employment to 75 hands and pays out in wages annually \$50,000.

The management of this large industry devolves upon Wm. S. Eaton, Jr., the owner and President of the company, and W. T. English, the Superintendent.





B. B. & R. KNIGHT'S COTTON MILL.

THE cotton mill at Readville is one of the oldest cotton mills in the country. There is only one other cotton mill now running which was built previous to this, and that is at the Slater mill at Pawtucket.

About 40 rods above where the present mill dam is may be seen jutting out from either side of the stream a thick stone wall, while in the middle still remain large blocks of stone. This wall was begun at the time the present dam was, by a rival company, the agreement being that the party which completed his dam first should have exclusive water power rights.

The original mill was built in 1814 by a Mr. Read, of Boston, who at one time owned the mill here, another in Mill Village, and three in Newburyport. Business was carried on under the title of the Dedham Manufacturing Co.

James Dowing was the superintendent of this mill for 48 years, assuming that position in 1815.

The old mill was 75 feet long and 50 feet wide and gave employment to about 30 operatives.

For the first five or six years after the mill was built, the weaving was done outside, mainly in the houses in Hyde Park and Readville. The carding was all done in the factory. About 1820 a number of girls from Maine entered the factory as weavers and from that time forward the weaving was done in the factory.

The tenement house across the stream and opposite to the mill was used for picking the cotton. In the early days there was a race which passed under this house and turned a large water wheel in the basement and thus the machinery was run. This house is still known as the picker building.

On the opposite side of the street was a saw mill built about the same time as the old cotton mill.

The old mill was run entirely by water power. An old fashioned undershot wheel was used, made of hard pine and about 20 feet in diameter.

Over 40 years ago the machinery consisted of one pair of mules, run by hand, 58 looms, and 12 single cards.

The mill was shut down during the war, but in 1865, Boynton & Manton got possession of it. They had secured a large contract for print cloths, the standard then being the old 56x60s, five yards to the pound. The contract guaranteed the firm 12 cents per yard. Cotton was then worth 30 cents, but it immediately dropped to 12 cents and then the mill was run night and day for a year and the company coined money. As a result of this prosperity they built in the winter of 1866-67, the brick addition. By outside speculation the company lost heavily and were forced to sell their plant to the Smithfield Manufacturing Co. This company operated the business for a few years and then sold the plant to the Watermans, of Providence, for \$135,000. The Watermans met with fair success, but through an infringement of patent rights, they were forced to stop in 1876, the mill remaining idle until the latter part of 1877. Then B. B. & R. Knight, of Providence,

bought it for \$60,000. This is but one of a number of mills which they own, they being the largest cotton manufacturers in this country. It is said that their factories combined run about 500,000 spindles.

The success of these two brothers in the manufacturing business is without parallel in the annals of New England. Their entire business has been built up within the life of one generation, while many other manufacturing concerns of like prominence have inherited the results of fostering care for a number of generations.

Both started as poor boys and enjoyed but limited educational advantages. Benjamin B. Knight earned his first money as a farmer's boy, while Robert gave his boyhood years to toil in the cotton mill. This experience, however, enabled him to acquire an intimate and thorough knowledge of the mechanical part of the business which proved valuable in later life when he became manager of large manufacturing interests of his own.

A few of the old operatives are still living here. They are: Daniel O'Connell, Alfred Downing, John O'Connell and William O'Connell.

The mill at present employs 200 operatives and produces 100,000 yards of cloth per week. The plant is valued at about \$300,000. The mill consumes 2,000 bales of cotton per year, its products being shirtings, sheetings, twills and print cloths. The weekly pay roll is \$1,500. Steam has taken the place of water power and in its production 2,500 tons of coal are consumed yearly.

The machinery now used in the mill consists of 19,000 spindles, 486 looms, 108 cards, 9 pairs of mules, and 80 spinning frames.



THE ORIGINAL MILL.



ROBERT BLEAKIE & CO.

THE Hyde Park woolen mill, owned and operated by Robert Bleakie & Co., was built in 1862 and 1863 and was operated by the Hyde Park Woolen Co. until 1873. On June 7th, of that year, about two-thirds of the mill was destroyed by fire. In the fall it was rebuilt, but the general depression of the woolen industry of the country prevented its being put in operation. It remained idle until the fall of 1878, when it was purchased and started by its present proprietors.

There are employed about 350 hands with a fortnightly pay roll of about \$5,000.

The goods manufactured are woolens, cassimeres, worsted suitings, overcoatings and other fabrics that the caprice of the market demands from time to time. The goods are well known in all the markets of the country, and the constant operation of the mill and the steady employment of the help is indicative of their appreciation.

The mill has 105 broad Crompton looms, with carding, spinning and finishing machinery necessary for a well balanced mill.

The history of the woolen mill is interwoven, in many places, with the history of one man, Robert Bleakie. Its success has in large measure been due to his skillful management. He was born a weaver and has never failed to weave the elements of success into all that he has undertaken, whether for his own private interests or for the town he has served faithfully and well for many years. He was born in Rutherglen, Scotland, August 1, 1833. At the age of 14 he accompanied his father to Amesbury, Mass., where the latter had been engaged by the Amesbury Manufacturing Co., to start for them the making of fancy cassimeres. Robert Bleakie had already gone through the training of bobbin winding and power loom weaving and had served an apprenticeship as a hand loom weaver. He remained in Amesbury four years, then went to Providence, R. I., where he found employment in the Elm street mill. In 1858, John W. Still & Co., of New York, engaged him to take charge of their factory at Franklin, N. J. In 1860 he hired a cotton batting mill at Tolland, Conn., and fitted it up as a one set woolen mill, starting thus in business for himself. It was from Tolland, Conn., that Mr. Bleakie came to assume the management of the Hyde Park Woolen Company's mill, and here he has remained ever since, guiding the affairs of this mill through times of adversity and prosperity, until now it is one of the largest and most prosperous mills in the state.

THE SCOURING MILL.



JOHN SCOTT.

"SCOTT'S Scouring Mill," as it is generally known in Hyde Park, was started in 1874 at Milton Lower Falls. Here the mill was run for eight years and was then removed to its present location on Wilton street in Hyde Park.

Wool scouring is an immense business in and around Boston. As a rule, wools are now placed upon the market in the grease and are not scoured where they are clipped, as was the custom 25 years ago. Besides, Boston is the largest wool market in this country. The importations of wool into Boston last year were larger than the combined importations of all other ports in the country, and here are also sold the bulk of the domestic wools.

When the wool has been sold to the manufacturers, then the Hyde Park scouring mill and other scouring mills are called upon to prepare the wool for manufacturing purposes.

In the Scott mill, 2,000,000 pounds of wool are scoured annually and when the new machine driers, for which the addition to the mill has been made, are running, the output will be about double what it is at present. These machines are a new devise in the

scouring business and their success will be watched with much interest by the wool trade of Boston.



THE SCOURING MILL.

The mill gives employment to 35 hands and pays out in wages annually, \$13,000.

The machinery now in use includes 1 scouring machine, 4 driers, 2 dusters and 1 burring machine.

It is but a few weeks ago that the energetic and progressive owner of this mill, Mr. John Scott, suddenly died, and it is fitting and proper that the following brief biography of his life be here inserted:

John Scott was a native of Hawich, Scotland, and was about 60 years of age. He came to this country about 25 years ago and settled in Templeton, this state. Two years later he came to Hyde Park and found employment in the Hyde Park Woolen mill, and was employed there at the time it was burned. He assisted in laying the foundation when the

mill was rebuilt, but before it was completed became associated with a Mr. Horn in the wool scouring business at Milton, and moved his family there. He returned to Hyde Park about a dozen years ago and established the same business on Wilton street.

His sons, William W. and Walter, have been associated with him, and their business has been quite successful. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters, the eldest being the wife of Robert Grant.

Mr. Scott was a member of the Boston Scots Charitable Association and was held in high esteem by its members.

THE FAIRMOUNT MANUFACTURING CO.

THE Fairmount Manufacturing Co. came to Hyde Park first in 1874, but remained here only two years. In 1889 they returned, taking the factory which had been occupied by John T. Robinson & Co., near the Old Colony depot.

The company, of which C. A. House is the principal member, manufactures ladies cotton underwear. It employs 100 hands, has an annual pay roll of about \$25,000 and claims a yearly output valued at \$125,000.

In the manufacturing of these goods, 150 sewing machines are used, 2 button-hole machines, each machine making 4,500 button-holes per day, and 2 button machines, each sewing on almost 5,000 buttons per day.

GLOVER & WILLCOMB.

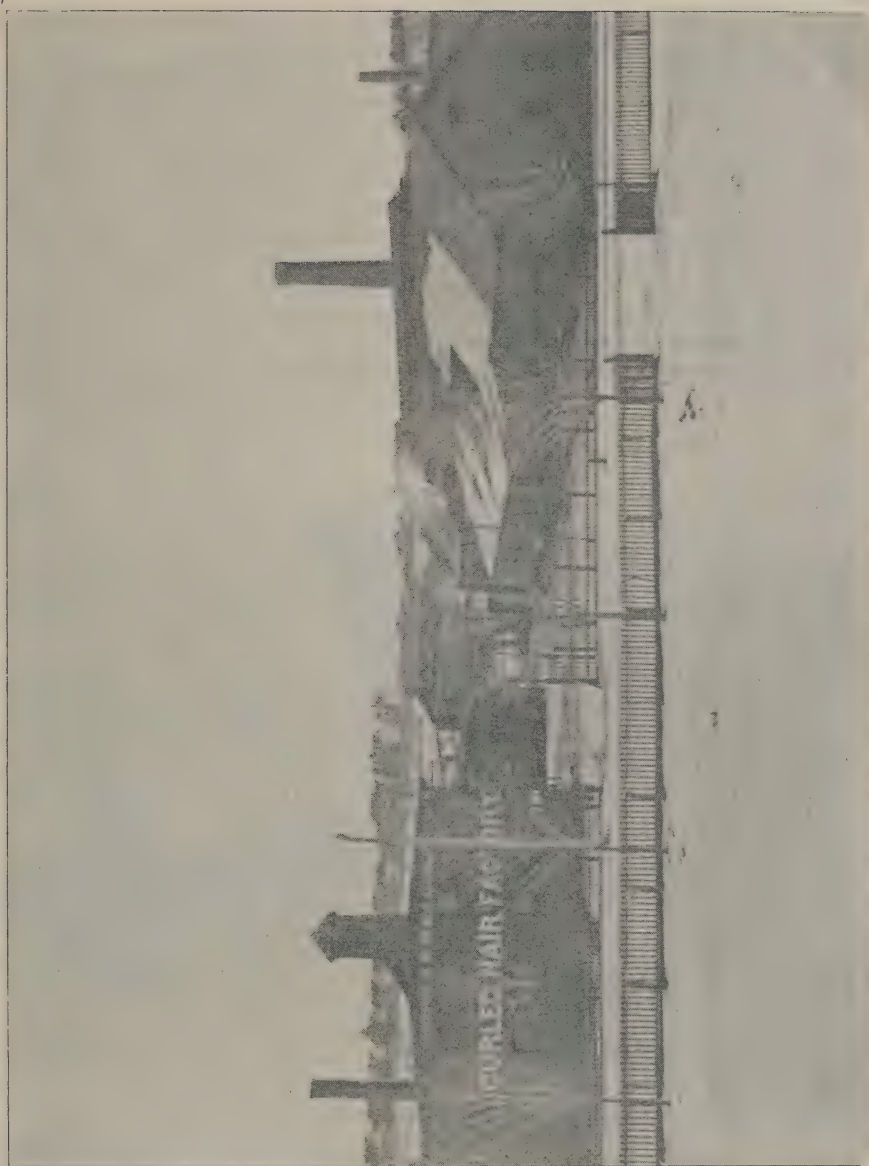
HYDE Park has the largest curled hair factory in the country. The plant covers eight acres, turns out 6,000 pounds of hair per day, gives employment to 150 hands, 70 of whom are women, and pays out in wages annually over \$50,000.

The factory of Glover & Willcomb was built in 1871, the company coming from Walpole and taking possession of the property in the spring of 1872. The factory started with but 40 operatives and produced about 3,000 pounds of hair per day. Then it had eight spinners, now, 32.

The hair which is used here is all imported from South America, being the products of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay. Here it is made suitable for use in a large number of industries in this country. Shipments are made from here to every state in the Union, to Canada and some finds its way even into Mexico.

During the entire time in which the factory has been located in Hyde Park, the works have never been shut down and the company has never had any trouble with its operatives. The credit for this is due largely to the superintendent, Daniel Sheedy, who has been with the concern for over 40 years and is one of the oldest mill superintendents in the country.

The factory is now owned exclusively by George Willcomb, Glover having retired in 1891, but the firm name remains unchanged.



T. H. GRAY'S SHODDY MILLS.

THE production of shoddy has become one of the large industries of the country. The capital employed exceeds \$4,000,000. The operatives number over 2,250. The wages paid are about \$840,000 annually, and the yearly output is over 35,500,000 pounds, valued at upwards of \$7,700,000.

The industry is the growth of the past twenty years, but it has been rapid and promises to exceed in the future anything that it has accomplished in the past.

The Hyde Park Shoddy Mill, which is owned by T. H. Gray, was built toward the close of 1880. It is situated on B street, just off Central Park avenue. It moved here from North Chelmsford.

It gives employment to 25 hands, pays out in wages yearly \$7,000 and produces about 450,000 pounds of shoddy. It requires a capital of \$50,000 to run the mill.

The factory has been greatly enlarged during the past year, extracting works having been added. Here goods consisting of cotton and wool are treated, the object being to eliminate the cotton, which in the process is reduced to a brown dust, and keep the wool.

In the main building, which covers an area of 160 square feet, are the 15 cards and the 4 pickers, the machinery which reduces the rags to a condition known to woolen manufacturers and selling on the market as shoddy.

T. H. Gray is owner and general manager, and George Haigh the general superintendent.



TILESTON & HOLLINGSWORTH.

IN 1634 the first mill was built on the Neponset river, on the site of the chocolate mills of Walter Baker & Co., at the Lower Mills, Dorchester. Since then numerous mills have been erected from time to time. The first mill dam at the site of the Tileston & Hollings-

worth Co. at Hyde Park, was erected in 1773 or 1774. A grant of land was made by the town of Dorchester to George Clark of Milton, paper maker, one of the conditions being that all the mills should be erected on the north side of the river, so as to pay taxes in Dorchester. Clark built a paper mill and carried on business there for some years.

In 1786 Wm. Sumner bought one-half the mill, and he afterwards came into possession of the whole. Sumner died January 30, 1836, and the mill was sold by his executor to Tileston & Hollingsworth, September 19, 1836.

There were then two mills on this property, a cotton and a paper mill. About 1837 the cotton mill was burned and was replaced by a paper mill, and in 1850 the old paper mill was torn down and a new one erected in its place. There is, therefore, nothing now remaining of the first mill built within the present limits of Hyde Park, but so strong is custom and tradition in the Old Bay State that Tileston & Hollingsworth still speak of their two paper mills in Hyde Park. The latest addition to the mills, which have been greatly enlarged during the past 30 years, was made in 1889.

The finest plate paper is made here, which is used by the United States government as its standard. The company also produces fine book and chromo lithograph paper. The paper on which Scribner's Magazine is printed is manufactured by this company at its Hyde Park mill. The firm of Tileston & Hollingsworth was begun in 1801 by Edmund Tileston and Mark Hollingsworth, and the present president and treasurer of the Tileston & Hollingsworth Co. are grandsons of these two.

The company employs at its mill 125 operatives. About 4,000 tons of paper are produced here during the year. The capital invested in the plant amounts to upward of \$250,000. The weekly pay roll is about \$2,000.

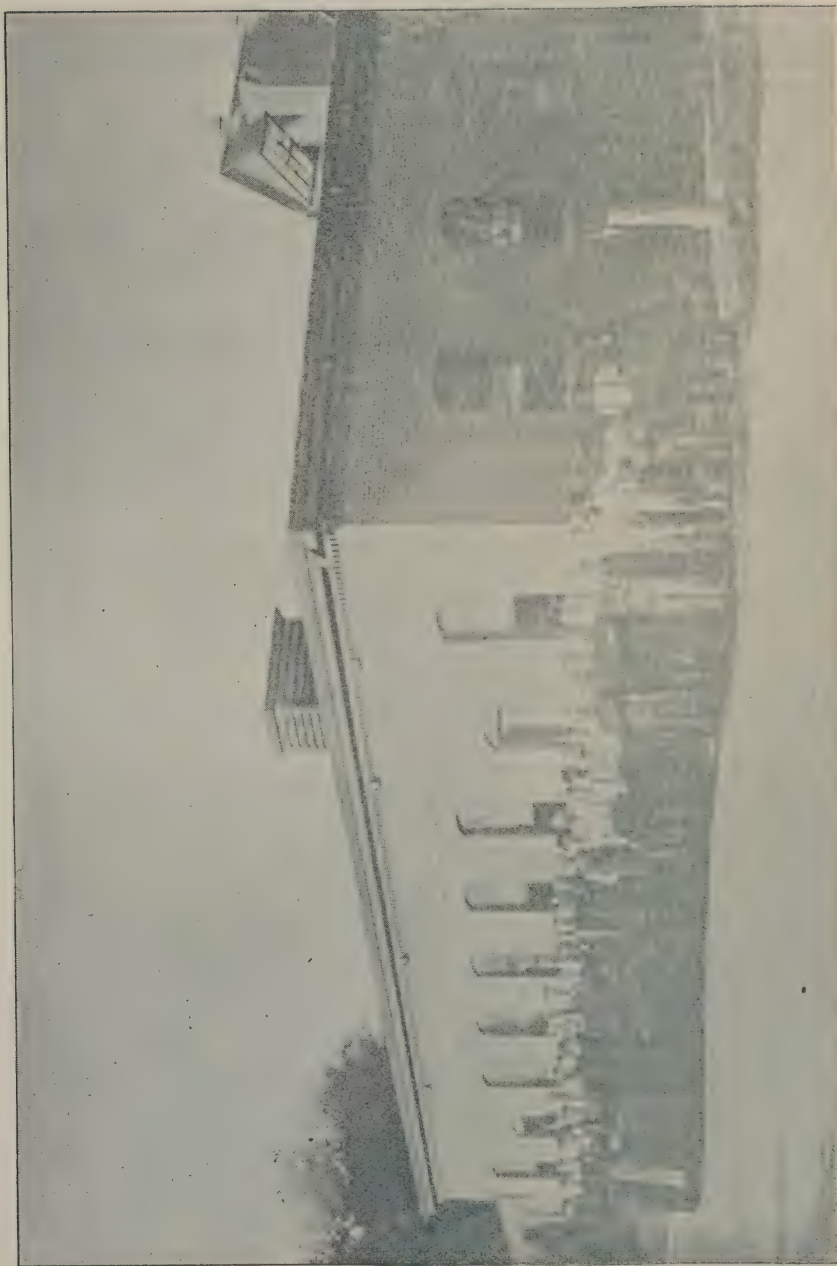
THE CLIFTON MANUFACTURING CO.

PERHAPS no industry has passed through greater changes, during the past ten years, in mode of manufacture and character of products, than that of the manufacture of rubber clothing. Prior to 1885 the rubber cloaks and coats in general use were the single texture garments, consisting of a thin sheet of rubber. The materials were among the poorest the market afforded. Then the cheap African rubber, with a large mixture of pitch and other materials, was used, while now only the finest Para rubber is employed. Then the rubber was all dried in the sun, and hence the large number of low sheds to be seen on the grounds of the rubber companies. But the new process of vulcanizing rubber by steam has done away with all this, and not only cheapened the cost of production, but greatly lessened the time required in preparing goods.

The Clifton Manufacturing Co. has been very fortunate in having an owner and manager who has taken the lead, rather than followed others, in introducing new processes into the factory and in placing new styles of goods on the market, which met public requirements. As far as can be learned Miss A. M. Lougee is the only woman in the rubber trade and one of the few successful business women of Boston.



MISS A. M. LOUGEE.



She has been intimately connected with manufacturing enterprises since 1868, and during the past 14 years has owned and successfully managed a rubber gossamer factory. She has seen its beginning and taken a prominent part in making it a success. As she herself puts it, "I entered the gossamer trade and have stayed in it because I found that it was difficult and hard to master and carry along."

For a number of years the factory was run in West Roxbury, later on in Medford, where it remained but a short time, for a fire in 1887 destroyed the building, and the factory was

then removed to Hyde Park, taking the plant vacated by the Globe Nail Co., near the Clarendon Hills station of the Old Colony R. R. They started here with 20 operatives and manufactured with moderate success, the rubber garments above described. When fine fabrics took the place of the black goods, the abilities of Miss Lougee were called into play. Her taste in selecting and originating patterns soon made the products of the Clifton Manufacturing Co. everywhere popular, and the success of the company was assured.

It now gives employment to 75 hands, but the factory in Boston, which we may some day have also, and where the goods are finished, employs 200. The yearly output is valued at \$300,000.



THE BOSTON RUBBER GOSSAMER CO.

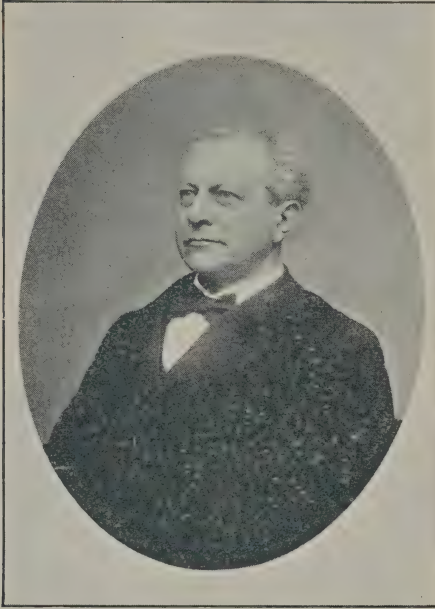
HYDE PARK is indebted to James Pring for one of her factories, that of the Boston Rubber Gossamer Co. Being an old resident of the town, knowing its many advantages and foreseeing its future, he used his influence and succeeded in inducing the company to locate its factory here.

The Boston Rubber Gossamer Co. was established in July, 1885. They bought the plant of the Readville Rubber Co., then operating in the building which was built by the Moseley Iron Co. at Readville, and is now being fitted up by the Standard Glass Insulator Co. Here the company employed 75 hands and ran 50 machines, but they could not secure enough operatives to do the work required, so they moved their factory back to Boston in October of the same year.

In 1889 they bought 21 acres of land near the River Street station of the New York and New England R. R. and began the erection of their present factory. In July of 1890, part of the building was completed and they moved a portion of their machinery and hands out. In January, 1891, the remaining portion was completed and the stitching department was accommodated.

The main building is 175 x 80 feet and the rear building, where the coarser work is done, covers about half that area. The machinery is all run by steam power, although every arrangement has been made to use water power should occasion demand.

The company employs a capital of \$150,000, gives work to 350 operatives and produces goods yearly to the value of over \$500,000. The goods manufactured are gossamers and cravenette garments.



SEMAN KLOUS.



JAMES PRING.

The new tariff has greatly benefited the Boston Rubber Gossamer Co., as it has all other manufacturers in the trade. Under it the importation of gossamers has been practically stopped and the enlarged demand in consequence upon the domestic manufacturers has enabled the Boston Rubber Gossamer Co. to largely increase its force and output, raise the wages of its employees, keep its factory running through what was formerly dull seasons and give employment to a large number of operatives formerly working in foreign factories, among them being 75 Russian Jews.

The factory is owned by Seman Klous, one of the best known manufacturers in the trade, of which he has been a member since 1882.

THE HYDE PARK CO.

THE Hyde Park Co. came here in May, 1889. They were the first company to place art gravures upon the market at a price which would enable all to secure them. Yet this was only a secondary part to their work. The Maine Balsam Fir Co., manufacturers of Fir Balsam soap, in order to give their soap a wide sale and to bring it into general use, gave with each cake a beautiful picture, and, in order to produce them at a small cost, established their own plant. They thus revolutionized the work of producing art gravures. Their soap soon came to sell by itself, so that the two branches of the business are now distinct; each goes it alone and on its own merits.

At the start they employed only three hands, but they now give work to 40. Their annual output is valued at \$75,000, and their pay roll amounts to upwards of \$400 per week.

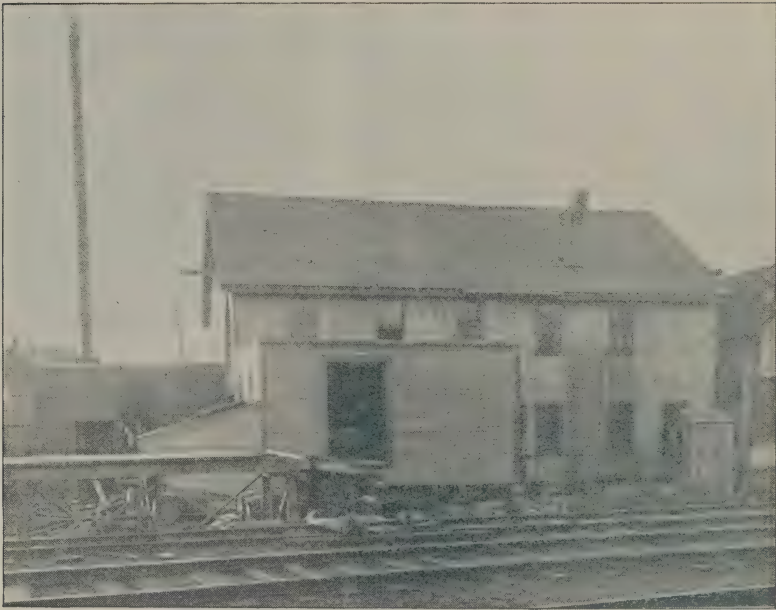


They have in use a camera which can produce a picture three feet square, being perhaps the largest in this vicinity.

They use in the art department three cylinder presses and 18 hand presses, and turn out about 10,000 pictures per day.

In addition to producing art gravures for the trade, they are large producers of half-tone cuts for use in type presses, and do a large amount of art printing for publishers and manufacturers who require finely illustrated catalogues. All but a few of the cuts in this book were made right here in town by this company.

Their soap department is of course run under secret processes. They produce daily about 100 gross and the factory is never idle.



THE DYE FACTORY.

THE success of a woolen or cotton goods mill depends largely upon the dyes which it uses. One factory can hardly exist without the other. An improvement in the goods calls for an improvement in the dyes. A large item in the cost of producing clothing is the dyes consumed.

In 1890, the woolen mills of this country used dyes and chemicals in the manufacture of their products valued at \$9,150,217, and the cotton goods mills \$4,266,773.

Hyde Park produces a large amount of textiles, and a large number of our factories use dyes and colors. More textile mills are coming, and also other consumers of dyes. It is therefore fortunate that Hyde Park has already a factory which can supply their wants.

The factory owned by C. F. Currier was built in 1890. It gives employment to six men, is operated on a capital of \$25,600, pays out in wages annually \$8,000 and produces dyes and colors valued at upwards of \$50,000.

THE READVILLE COLOR WORKS.

THERE is one factory in Hyde Park to which the public are not invited and none are admitted. The Readville Color Works is an institution unknown to the average citizen, yet here are produced most valuable products, and the output of the factory is large. The company came from Manchester, England, in 1882. It built its factory beyond the crossing of the two railroads at Readville. From time to time its factory has been enlarged, the last addition being made in 1889, to accommodate the manufacture of a substitute for a product whose importation had been excluded by the tariff.

It is operated by Thomas Leyland & Co., employs 12 hands, has a yearly pay roll of about \$11,000 and produces gums, colors and all supplies used by calico printers.

HOOD & REYNOLDS.

HOOD & REYNOLDS began in 1879 the manufacture of dentist's forceps. From this small beginning they have steadily enlarged their business, until now they produce almost everything used by dentists. In 1884 they moved their factory to Hyde Park. They have now three factories here. One is located near the New York & New England R. R. station, where they manufacture all kinds of dentist's instruments. One is on Central avenue, where they produce gold solder, gold and platinum alloy, sans tache alloy, plastic alloy, Townsend's amalgam and dental floss silk. The third factory is on Williams avenue. Here they made gold cylinders, modeling wax, cement and gutta percha stopping.

They employ in all 39 hands, 30 of whom work in the instrument factory, and of these 15 are skilled mechanics. The wages paid in this factory average \$10,000 annually. In the Central avenue factory six hands are employed. As showing the value of the products of this factory as measured in the cost of materials, it is said that here is consumed \$800 worth of gold per week. At the Williams avenue factory but three hands are employed, and here the products produced require the least skill.

The company is said to hold patents valued at over \$25,000.

The company has recently made some very large shipments to Cuba, South America and Australia.

THE TAXIDERMIST.



ONE of the most interesting spots in Hyde Park is the workshop and museum of Frank Blake Webster, the taxidermist. Here can be found animals, birds, eggs, fishes and insects from all parts of the world, and here have been prepared natural history objects for museums in England, France, Germany, South American countries, Mexico and for all the states in the Union. At present a large collection is being prepared for the national museum in British Guiana. This collection includes animals and fish peculiar to British

Guiana, and will form part of the exhibit of that country at the World's Columbian Fair. In this shop six hands are employed, while several others are engaged to supply specimens and to take charge of the various products which go from here.

Mr. Webster moved his shop from Boston in 1885, and since then many additions have been made. The upper part of the building is one entire room in which is stored specimens from all parts of the land, mammals, birds, heads, land and marine curio, mats, robes, horns, antlers, eggs, nests and everything that comes under the head of natural history specimens. This is now open to the public, and permits to go through the various departments are easily obtained. The work done yearly aggregates over \$75,000.



FRANK BLAKE WEBSTER.

MOROCCO.

[N 1885, fire destroyed the tannery of R. L. Frampton at Mt. Hope. Rather than rebuild there he built a new tannery near the Clarendon Hills station of the Old Colony R. R., where his facilities for work were much improved. Here he tans sheep and goat skins, producing 300 dozen per week. The capital invested is \$25,000. The factory employs 15 hands and its total yearly output is estimated at \$100,000. His weekly pay roll is about \$150.

WINDOW SHADES.

IN 1889 Carl and Arthur C. Zimmermann came from Boston and started in Hyde Park a factory for the manufacture of window shades. Their factory faces the Old Colony R. R., and is adjacent to the electric light plant. The capital employed is \$2,000. Their annual output exceeds \$10,000.



From plain cotton cloth they manufacture the most beautiful shades, plain and decorated, which sell readily in all parts of New England. Over 40,000 yards of cloth are consumed by this factory annually. It gives employment to three workmen.

Carl Zimmermann, who is the senior member of the firm and the head of this factory, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1823. He graduated at the University of Heidelberg. Before reaching his majority he served in the auditor's office at the state house in Wiesbaden. At that time Wiesbaden was not a part of Prussia. In 1845 he came to this country, and as his taste and ability of colorings were artistic, it led him to begin the manufacture of shades, which were all decorated at that time. For 20 years he pursued his trade in New York, N. Y., and in 1865 he came to Boston, moving to Hyde Park in 1889.

THE STURTEVANT MILL CO.

THE Sturtevant Mill Co. came to Hyde Park in 1889, from New Castle in Tyne, Northumberland County, England. They hold the patent rights for this country and Canada, their products selling in all parts of Canada and the United States. They occupy the first floor of the art company's factory.

They manufacture rock emery mill stones, used for crushing all kinds of hard ores and for grinding paints.

The capital invested is said to be \$50,000. They employ 14 hands, pay out in wages annually \$11,000, and their yearly output aggregates \$20,000.

The officers are: T. L. Sturtevant, president; N. H. Ellis, treasurer; and Scott Williams, superintendent.



ALBERT DODGE.

The factory is located on the east bank of the Neponset river, and within a few hundred yards of the pumping station.

The starch is made from sour flour, and when the factory is running the output is about 800 bbls. per week and gives employment to five men.

The plant is leased by John M. Porter from the Water Co., who bought the property last spring. The lease will expire within another year and it is said that then the factory will be shut down permanently.

DODGE & TYLER.

THE present New England grist mill is a very different institution from what it was 50 years ago. There is now only one flour mill in New England and that is at Concord, N. H.

The grist mill of Dodge & Tyler was built by Bullard in 1882. It passed out of his hands and became the property of Dodge & Wade. C. H. Wade sold his interest a few years ago and the firm then became Dodge & Scott, but it has since been changed to Dodge & Tyler.

The mill grinds about 1,500 bbls. of meal annually, gives employment to four men and pays out in wages over \$2,000.

THE STARCH WORKS.

THE starch works is at present the only idle factory in Hyde Park, but this is owing to the oversupplied condition of the starch market and not to any fault of the owners or product of this individual factory.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

JOHN JOHNSON is one of the oldest manufacturers in Hyde Park. The factory was built in 1868 and prior to the formation of large stock companies for the manufacture of carriages and wagons in other Massachusetts towns the concern did an immense business. Even now it has an annual output of over \$50,000, turns out about 30 carriages and wagons yearly and does a large amount of repair work. The capital invested is about \$20,000. The factory gives employment to 15 hands and pays out in wages annually about \$12,000. The machinery in use includes planers, saws, drills, lathes, shaping machines and a gas tire eater.

RICHARDSON & RAFTER.

RICHARDSON & RAFTER started in business in Hyde Park in 1880. Their business is not confined wholly to general carpenter work, but in their factory, which is located near the New York & New England R. R., they manufacture counters, desks, mantels, furniture, doors and sashes. Here are employed six men the year round and at times this force is greatly increased. The machinery, which is run wholly by steam power, consists of saws, planers, moulders and lathes.

S. Z. LESLIE AND OTHERS.

S. Z. LESLIE came to Hyde Park in 1882. His factory is employed mostly in special work and to supply the wants, almost entirely, of a local trade. Inside finish, stair work and office fixtures are the principal products turned out. The factory gives employment to five hands, has an estimated output of \$10,000, and has an annual pay roll of about \$3,000. The machinery in use consists of planers, moulders, saws, turning lathes and mortising machines.

T. A. WALTER, the china decorator, operates a small shop on Hyde Park avenue. He came here in January, 1892, and in that time he has done some very creditable and valuable work. The work is all done by hand and gives employment to two operatives.

J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, the sink dier, operates a small shop on Neponset avenue. The work consists of making raised letters on fine pursmal paper. The paper used at the White House in Washington is prepared here.

NEW FACTORIES AND ENLARGEMENTS.

WHILE a number of new factories have been announced since the first of the year as about to locate here, two only so far are assured. This does not mean that the others will not come eventually. Difficulties of one kind and another which prevent their moving here immediately will in time be removed. They are not such that they cannot be overcome. Some of our manufacturers have voluntarily taken it upon themselves to clear the way for them and there is no reason to suppose that they will not be successful.

There is one large Boston factory which has been looking for a location in Hyde Park. Circumstances are such that they cannot put up their own building, but if an idle factory were to be had here they would willingly lease it, or if capitalists here would guarantee them a building they would consider favorably a plan to take it when their means would permit. They employ at present about 40 hands and their output is considerable.

Another company which is dependent largely upon one of our machine shops for materials is prevented from coming because there is no factory which they can hire, and building one is out of the question for the present.

The question naturally arises, is this not a good field for investment? Would not the returns be fourfold? Are not public and private interests on common ground in such an undertaking?

Another serious question, and one which is slowly being solved is, where can the new factories find homes for their employees? The demand is not for tenements, it is for homes. Our operatives require the comforts of home and not the discomforts of tenement life. It means much to the merchants of Hyde Park whether the workmen in our factories live here or whether they live elsewhere. Low rents mean large returns to the public. The investor should not demand more than a fair profit.

It has been roughly estimated that over a thousand new workmen will find employment in Hyde Park during this year. This estimate does not seem too large when we consider that a street railway is to be built, two factories are being erected and fitted for work, and a larger number of houses are going up than in any previous year. When the benefits resulting from these movements have been felt, it will not be difficult to quicken public interest in other enterprises, especially when the private interests of all are to be in some measure thereby conserved.

E. C. MORRIS SAFE CO.



E. C. MORRIS.

THE factory of the E. C. Morris Safe Co. will soon be ready for occupancy. Work is being pushed very rapidly and by the middle of summer safes made in Hyde Park will be on the market. The factory will be a one story, brick building, with monitor roofs, well lighted and furnished with the latest appliances for ventilation. It will include a blacksmith shop, 80 x 50 feet, with connecting foundry, engine and boiler rooms, making the entire length of the building 125 feet; a paint shop, 225 x 50 feet; a burglar proof paint shop, 210 x 80 feet; a cabinet shop 75 x 50 feet, and a filling room, 75 x 35 feet. The entire floor area will be 60,000 feet. The floor will be made of concrete covered with cedar flooring. This will give both strength and solidity. The building, with machinery and tools, will cost upwards of \$100,000. It will accommodate 200 workmen and there is plenty of room for enlarging the building, should the growth of the business demand it, as the company owns over 4 acres of land. The factory will turn out about 200 safes per month.

The E. C. Morris Safe Co. was incorporated under the laws of the state of Maine on March 1. The capital is fixed at \$250,000, of which \$102,000 has been paid in. Robert Bleakie is president of the new company and Edward C. Morris is the treasurer.

THE STANDARD GLASS INSULATOR CO.

THE Standard Glass Insulator Co., which has taken the old plant of the Moseley Iron Co., is rapidly putting it into condition. The buildings have been practically made over. The company has built 12 smelting furnaces and before another year they expect to put in 12 more. The factory will give employment to about 40 men, and will manufacture glass insulators for telegraph, telephone and electric light wires. The processes are all controlled by patents, so that the factory has come to stay. Lawrence B. Gray is the manager and president of the company.

THE BOSTON BLOWER CO.

THE Boston Blower Co. will enlarge their factory this summer, thus giving employment to 30 more hands. The company has been sorely pressed for room owing to the rapid increase in their business. The filling of the government contracts has demonstrated the necessity for enlarging their facilities, and the satisfactory way in which this work was done gives assurance of more contracts being awarded to them in the future.

B. B. & R. KNIGHTS.

BEFORE the completion of another year B. B. & R. Knight will add another story to their brick building, thus giving room for several hundred more spindles and a larger number of looms.

THE HYDE PARK TIMES.

THE Hyde Park Times, the Democratic paper of the town, was established in June, 1883 by E. S. Hathaway. It soon passed under the control of Hunt & Chamberlain and subsequently was owned exclusively by Herbert E. Hunt. The next owner was Asa W. Chamberlain, but in 1886 he relinquished his interest to J. S. Browning, who is now a member of the Globe staff and has had in charge the voting contest which was of so much interest to Hyde Park people. In July, 1887, the paper was purchased by H. L. Johnson, but he held it only a little over a year, selling his interest to Randall & Langley in September, 1888.

In May, 1890, Randall was bought out by Frank E. Langley and the paper immediately began to prosper and assume an influence such as it had not exerted under previous managements.

Under Mr. Langley the whole character of the paper has been changed. Previous to his time the local Democracy had no paper to voice their opinions or support their candidates except temporary sheets which ran through a campaign and then suddenly ceased to exist. While the Times is not a bitter partisan paper, it represents the best principles in the Democratic party. It has advocated very strongly and fearlessly reform in local politics, reform in the tariff, and reform in the civil service.

In September, 1891, the paper was enlarged to a 5-column, 8-page sheet and just a year afterwards to an 8-page sheet of 6 columns each.

Mr. Langley is a New Hampshire man by birth, being born in the White Mountain State 28 years ago. He came to Massachusetts in 1880, entering the University Press in Cambridge as apprentice. He moved to Hyde Park in 1888.

The success of the Times has been accomplished only by hard, persistent labor, by constantly holding to the right side of all local questions, by holding aloof from all private controversies and by ever advocating those measures in which the public were directly interested. The success of the Times represents the personality of one man, its present owner and editor. Here is an example of progress, perseverance and push which is truly enviable.

E. A. J.



FRANK E. LANGLEY.

THE NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE.

THE Norfolk County Gazette is one of the oldest newspapers in the county. It is the lineal successor of the Dedham Gazette, established in Dedham in 1813, and the Hyde Park Journal, established in Hyde Park in 1868. On February 26, 1870, these two papers were united under the title of the Norfolk County Gazette. Hildreth & Getchell were the first editors of the Gazette, but in 1873 Hildreth retired and Mr. Moseley was admitted as

associate editor with Getchell. In 1877 Mr. Moseley bought out the Getchell interest and since then has been sole owner and editor of the paper.

"Sam" Moseley, as he is familiarly known over county and state, is the sixth editor in the line on the Dedham Gazette side of the paper. He is the son of the late Thomas W. H. Moseley, the president and superintendent of the "Moseley Iron Bridge and Roof Co. and Rolling Mill," which was established at Readville in 1863 and ran until 1874.

Mr. Moseley came to live in Hyde Park in 1863. From the commencement of work at the iron works until he became editor of the Gazette, in 1873, he served as clerk in the mill. This intimate connection with one of the leading industries of the town has instilled into him a deep interest in the manufactures of Hyde Park, and hence the kind spirit shown by the Gazette toward the industries of the town, their operatives and families.

In 1885 and again in 1887 Mr. Moseley represented the town in the Legislature, and because of his service and peculiar fitness he was made postmaster by President Harrison.

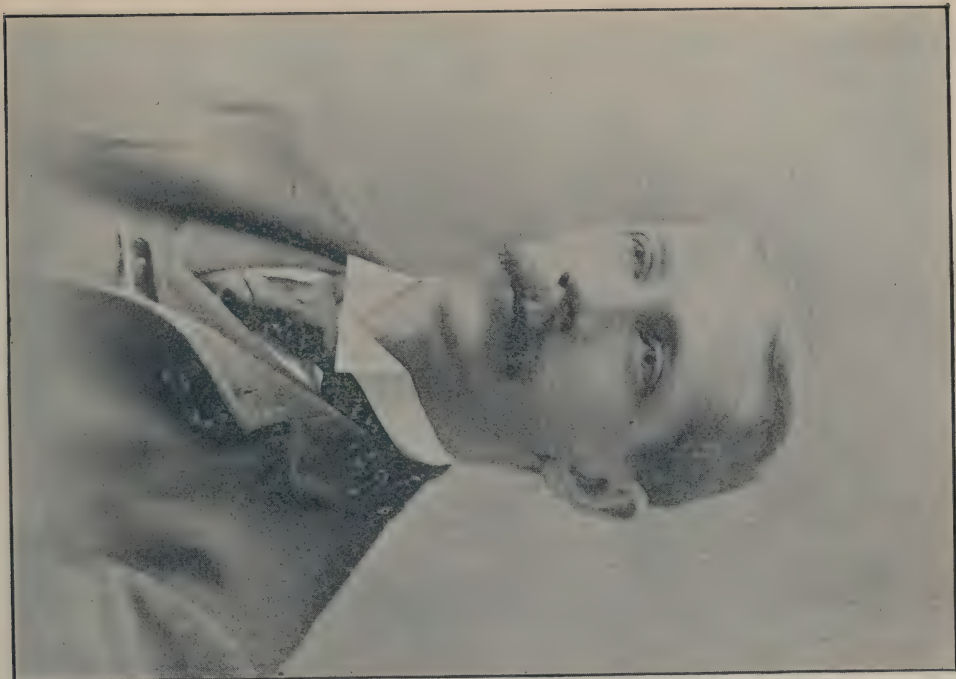
The paper, while Republican in principle, has never been a strong partisan sheet, but has ever given that fair consideration of political questions, which has won the respect of all our citizens and makes even the leaders of the opposition desirous that the duties of postmaster and editor may be united for another four years and that this one government office in the town may not be taken from the efficient guardianship of the editor of the Gazette.

E. A. J.



S. R. MOSELEY.

G. FRED GRIDLEY.



GEORGE M. RICE.



THE HYDE PARK CLUB (ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1889) OFFICERS.

PRES., GEO. M. RICE. VICE-PRES., G. FRED GRIDLEY. TREAS., GEO. E. WHITING. SEC., CHAS. F. LIGHT.



THE WAVERLY CLUB.

Organized 1880.

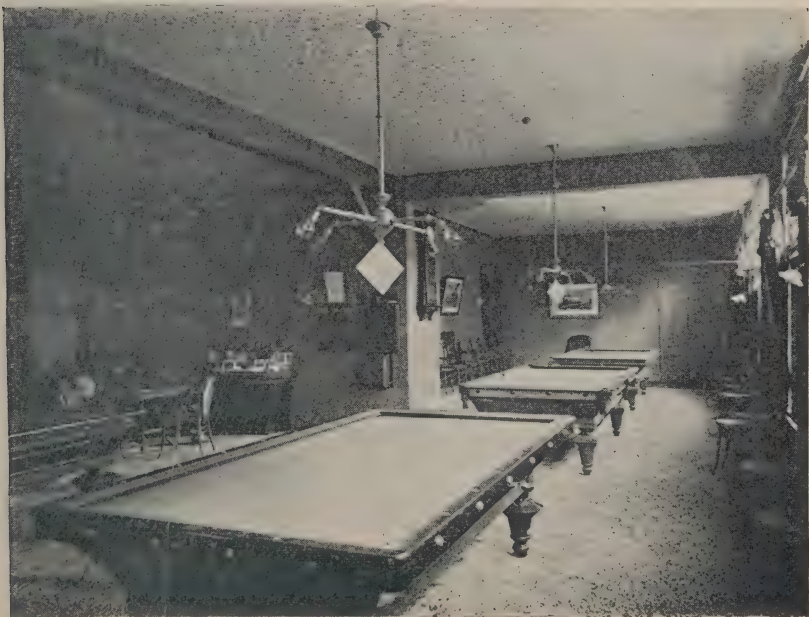
OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, ROBERT BLEAKIE,

VICE-PRES., A. G. CHILDS. TREASURER, A. C. ZIMMERMANN. SECRETARY, H. J. TAFFT.



RECEPTION ROOM.



BILLIARD PARLOR.

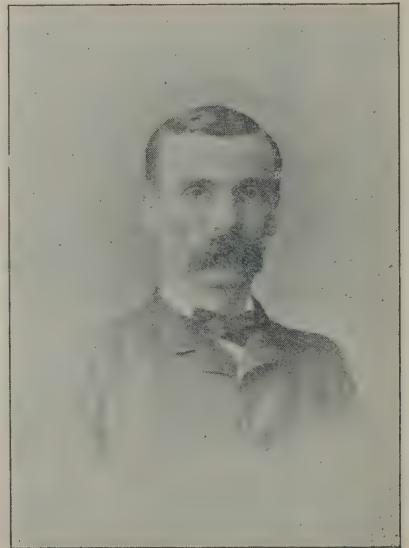
SOME PROMINENT HYDE PARK LAWYERS.



WILBUR H. POWERS.

WILBUR H. POWERS, for three years Hyde Park's Representative in the General Court, was born in Croydon, N. H., January 22, 1849. He prepared for college at Olean, N. Y., graduating from Dartmouth in the class of '75. In 1878 he graduated from the Boston University School of Law and was soon afterwards admitted to the New Hampshire bar. In November of the same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and in 1881 he became a citizen of Hyde Park. While in the Legislature he served on several committees and was chairman of the railroad committee and also of the committee appointed to redistrict the state. He was author of the "Powers' Tax Bill," the object of which was to make a more equitable division of that portion of the state tax now paid to cities and towns and at the same time to foster the public school system and aid the needy municipalities.

CHARLES G. CHICK was born in Lebanon, Me., June 7, 1846. He was educated in the common schools, graduated at the State Normal School at Arlington, Me., in 1868, and the Harvard Law school in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and is a member of the bar in the Circuit and United States Supreme Courts. Since he began the practice of law he has been associated with Judge Charles Levi Woodbury. He came to Hyde Park in 1871. Mr. Chick has been a member of the school board for 14 years and during that time he has served as secretary of the board for four years, and as its chairman seven years. He has served on several town committees, and has always taken an active part in local politics.



CHARLES G. CHICK.

JAMES E. COTTER was born in Ireland in 1848.

At the age of seven years he came to Marlboro, Mass., where his father became the owner of a small farm upon which Mr. Cotter worked during the summer months, attending school in the winter. He graduated from the public schools of Marlboro and the Normal school at Bridgewater. He studied law with William B. Gale, of Marlboro, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county, in 1874, removing immediately thereafter, to Hyde Park. He is a member of the Norfolk, Suffolk and American Bar associations, and in 1892 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1874 and again in 1877 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney for the district comprising Norfolk and Plymouth counties and was the candidate of his party for presidential elector in 1884. In March, 1892, he was unanimously elected president of the Charitable Irish society.



JAMES E. COTTER.



CHARLES F. JENNEY.

Hyde Park Co-operative Bank since its incorporation in 1886. He has been instructor in Boston University Law school for the past seven years and in 1892 was made president of the Alumni association of said law school. Mr. Jenney has been corresponding secretary of the Hyde Park Historical society since its organization and was one of seven persons issuing a call for its formation.

CHARLES F. JENNEY was born in Middleboro, Mass., September 16, 1860. After leaving school he taught for two years in the public schools of Brockton, Mass. He entered Boston University Law school in the fall of 1880. He graduated in 1883 at the head of his class, taking the degree of L.L. B. in 1883.

Mr. Jenney came to Hyde Park in May, 1882, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1882. He has been in active practice of his profession ever since. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature representing Hyde Park in 1886.

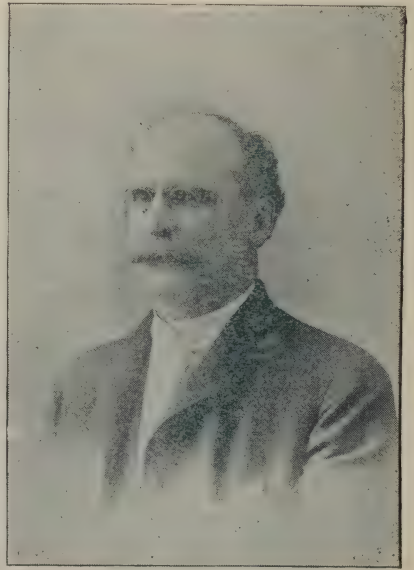
He has been trustee of the Hyde Park Public library for the past eight years, also cemetery commissioner, and has been attorney for the



EDWIN C. JENNEY.

EDMUND DAVIS was born in Readville, Mass., December 23, 1839. After graduating at the Dedham high school he went to Dartmouth college. Here he remained four years, receiving his diploma in June, 1861. In the same class with Mr. Davis was President Tucker, who has recently been placed at the head of Dartmouth. After leaving college Mr. Davis enlisted and was soon sent to the front. In the battle of Antietam he was so seriously wounded that he was unable to further serve in the army. After the war he studied law with Lawyer Ames, of Canton, and in 1870 moved to Hyde Park.

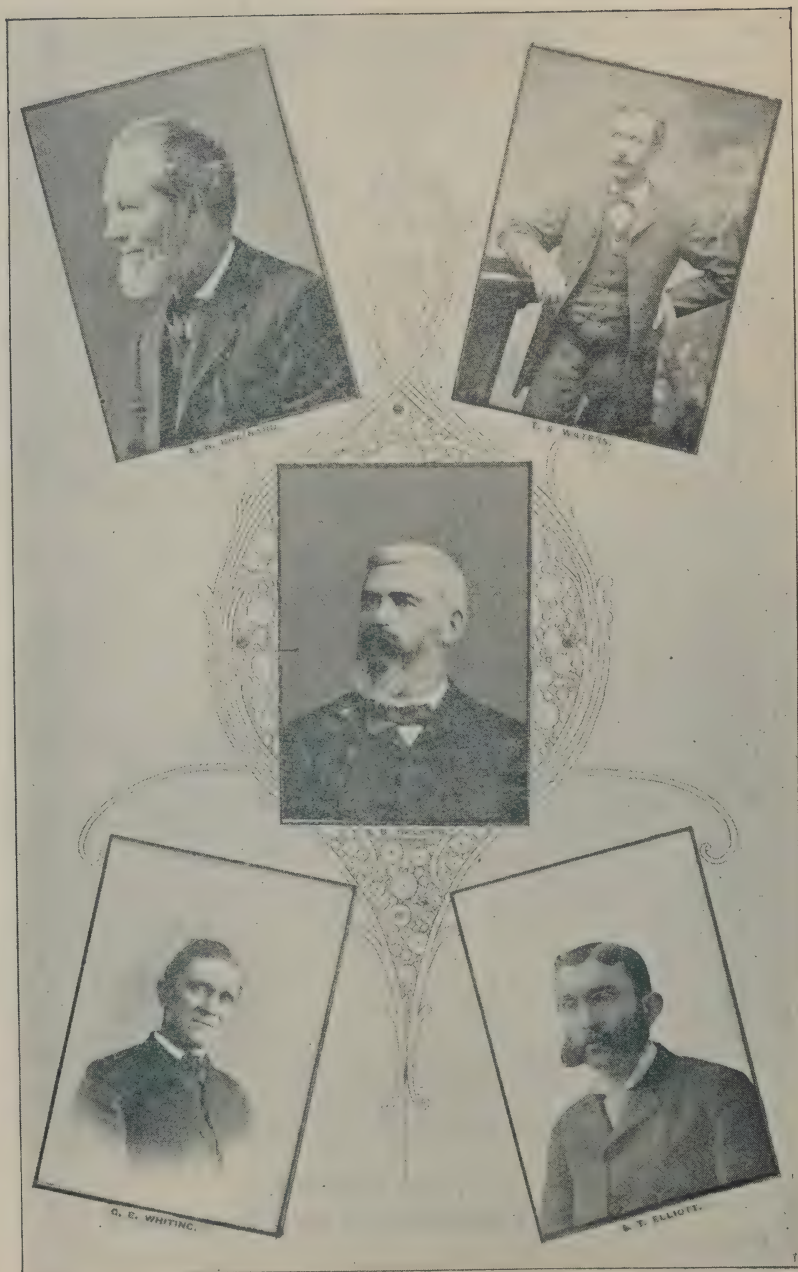
EDWIN C. JENNEY was born in Lakeville, Mass., December 14, 1865. When seven years of age he moved with his parents to Brockton, where he attended the public schools. In 1882 he came to Hyde Park and entered the high school, graduating in 1883. He then was made chief clerk in the post office, but in 1887 he resigned this position in order to enter the Boston University School of Law. He was admitted to the bar of the courts of the Commonwealth in 1889, graduating from a three years' course from the Law school in 1890. While one of the youngest lawyers of Hyde Park, Mr. Jenney is perhaps as well known locally as any through the prominent position he has taken in politics. He was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in 1891 and again in 1892, receiving in 1892 the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate for the Legislature from this town.



EDMUND DAVIS.



F. W. DARLING.
Hyde Park's Representative in the General Court,

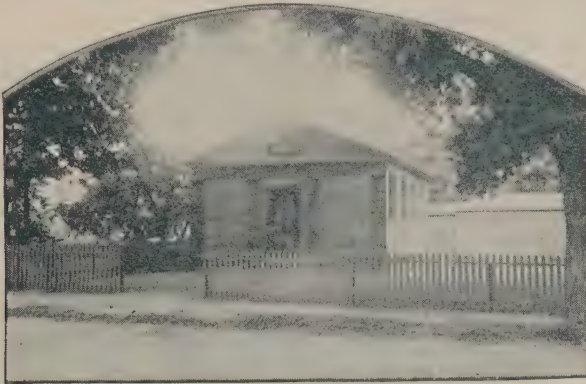


HYDE PARK BOARD OF SELECTMEN.

HYDE PARK SCHOOLS.

THE following historical data is taken from the last report of C. G. Chick, chairman of the School Board:

"The first annual report of this board states: 'When Hyde Park was incorporated there were within what is now its limits eleven public schools. Four of them were in the town of Dedham, five in Dorchester, and two in Milton. As each of these towns had its own system of instruction and government, no uniformity in these respects was to be expected.' At the present time we have within the same limits thirty-six public schools, with as much uniformity of system and government as seems desirable."



BUTLER SCHOOL, BUILT 1804.

"Twelve teachers were employed during the year of incorporation, 2 males and 10 females. Now our schools require 44 regular teachers, 7 males and 37 females. Besides these we have 4 teachers in evening schools, 3 teachers in industrial schools and 1 teacher of mechanical and architectural drawing, employed during certain portions of the year."



GREENWOOD SCHOOL.

"The number of children in Hyde Park between 5 and 15 years of age, May 1, 1868, was 592, while the number found last May was 1,924. The number of pupils of all ages in the public schools in '68 was 547, but the past year it has been 1,863. The average attendance in '68 was 408, while the past year it appears to have been 1,385."

"The appropriation for salaries, janitor and fuel in '68 was \$10,000 and about \$6,300 of this was used to carry the schools from May 1st to the end of the financial year in February, 1869. Last year our appropriation for the same purposes was \$30,400."

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President, CHARLES G. CHICK.

Recording Secretary, FRED L. JOHNSON. Corresponding Secretary, CHARLES JENNEY.

Treasurer, WALLACE D. LOVELL.

Board of Curators: A. H. BRAINARD, E. J. HUMPHREY, EDMUND DAVIS, O. T. GRAY,
H. B. CARRINGTON, GEO. L. RICHARDSON, DR. J. K. KNIGHT.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

President, C. F. ALLEN.

Vice-Presidents: F. W. DARLING, GEO. M. RICE, C. G. CHICK, ROBERT BLEAKIE, J. E. COTTER, F. N. TIRRELL, W. H. POWERS, I. J. BROWN, A. H. BRAINARD.

Treasurer: GEO. E. WHITING.

Recording Secretary, CHAS. F. LIGHT. Corresponding Secretary, E. C. JENNEY.

THE HYDE PARK SAVINGS BANK.

THE Hyde Park Savings Bank was incorporated March 8, 1871, and commenced business on June 17th of that year. The following have been its presidents: Charles F. Gerry, Henry Grew, Isaac J. Brown and Robert Bleakie. Henry S. Bunton was its treasurer from incorporation until 1888.

The present officers are: President, Robert Bleakie; treasurer, Arthur H. Burt; board of investment, Robert Bleakie, William J. Stuart, David Perkins, Henry S. Bunton.

The deposits at the present time are \$393,678.49, and the number of depositors is 2,463.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The town report, recently issued, contains the following on the public library:

"About 460 volumes and 42 pamphlets have been added to the library during the past year. All of the pamphlets and 35 of the volumes were donated. The total number of volumes is now about 12,500, and in addition to these, the current magazines are provided for use at home and in the reading-room.

The total home circulation for the year ending January 1, 1893, has been 33,063, an increase of over five per cent. over the preceding year. One thousand, four hundred and twenty-three magazines and 1,534 volumes have been issued for use in the reading-room, an increase over the previous year of more than 40 per cent.

A. G. CHILDS, REGISTERED PHARMACIST,

30 Fairmount Ave., opp. Cong. Church.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

People's Market.

When in doubt what to eat or where to buy it, go to People's Cash Market,
where you will always find a good variety of

Choice Cuts of Fresh and
Corned Meats,
Poultry, Game, etc.,
Fresh Vegetables and Fruit,
Canned Goods and Groceries.
Fine Creamery Butter
and Fresh Eggs a Specialty.

We are also Sole Agents for

**Atwood's Celebrated Hamburger Steak
and High Grade Sausage.**

FREE AND PROMPT DELIVERY.



SPOT CASH KEEPS THE PRICES LOW.

JOHN T. ROBINSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Box and Card Cutting Machinery.

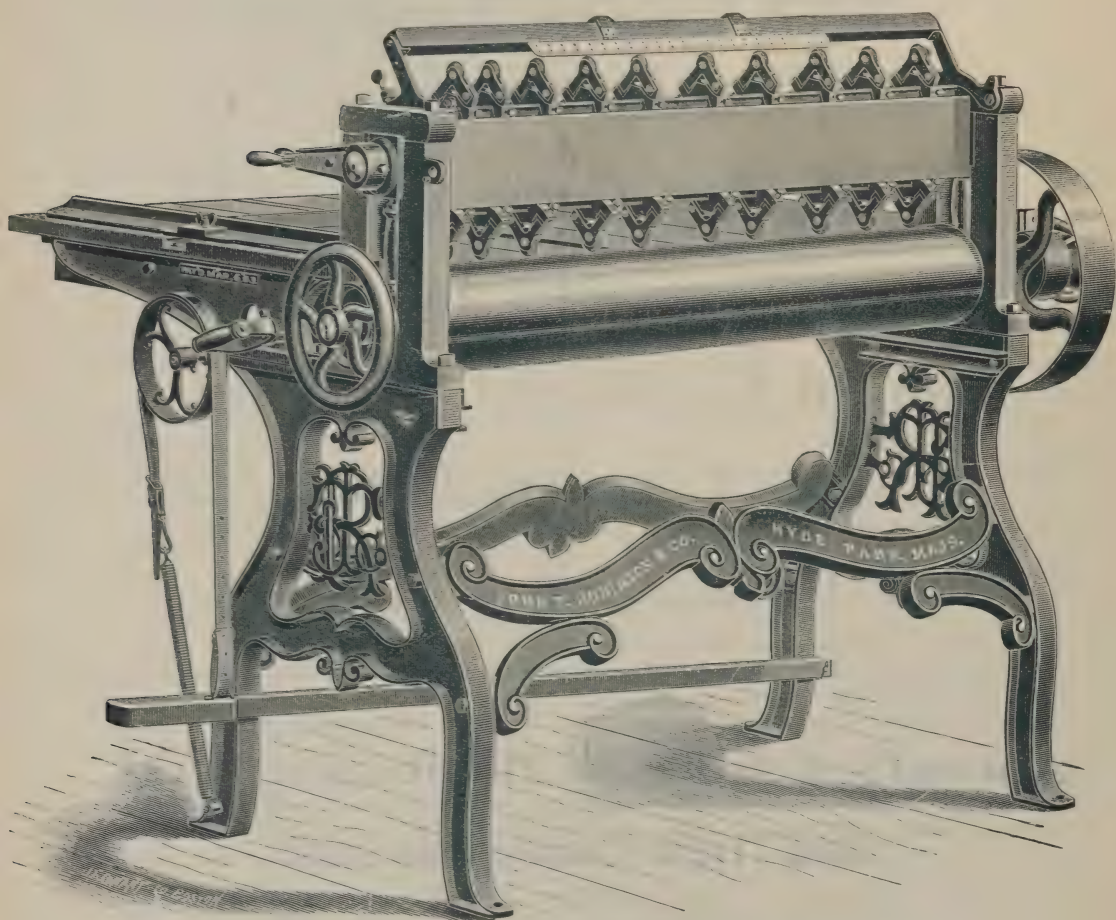
SPECIALTIES.

POWER AND FOOT CORNER CUTTERS.
ROUND AND OVAL CUTTERS.
ROTARY CARD CUTTERS.
THUMBERS, ETC.

ROBINSON'S PATENT SCORER.
ROTARY STRIPPING MACHINES.
PATENT IRON FRAME SHEARS.

SPECIAL MACHINES MADE TO ORDER.

Shears refaced. Scoring Rolls Ground by Special Machinery.



ROBINSON SCORING AND CUTTING MACHINE.

WE manufacture a line of PAPER BOX MACHINERY for general paper box shops and manufacturing purposes, which is guaranteed to be first-class in all respects.

We aim to have on hand, and in process of construction, a large line of our STANDARD MACHINERY; also, complete equipments of card cutting machines.

Machinery and fixtures adapted to the requirements of the purchaser will be made upon order.

Our facilities have recently been largely increased, so that we are prepared to execute orders promptly.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

INCORPORATED 1892.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO'S

— PURE —

KETTLE RENDERED
LEAF LARD.

Hyde Park Testimonials.

HYDE PARK, Mar. 20, '93.

We use and prefer Squire's lard to all others.

MRS. WM. H. ALLES,
Beacon street.

HYDE PARK, Mar. 30, '93.

We use Squire's lard because we want to know what we are getting. I have always found it clean, sweet and pure.

MRS. EMERSON W. JUDD,
Pond street.

HYDE PARK, Mar. 24, '93.

I have always used Squire's lard and have ever found it as represented. We have tried others, but did not find them near so good.

MRS. GEORGE FROST,
Warren avenue.

HYDE PARK, Apr. 3, 93.

I have learned by years of experience that your lard is far superior to that of any sold in Hyde Park.

MRS. GEORGE FELCH,
Mt. Pleasant street.

21, 23 & 25 Fanueil Hall Market and ::

:: 39 & 41 North Market Street, Boston Mass.



Gold Medal 1884.

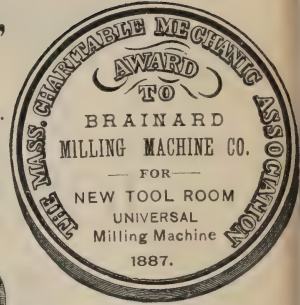
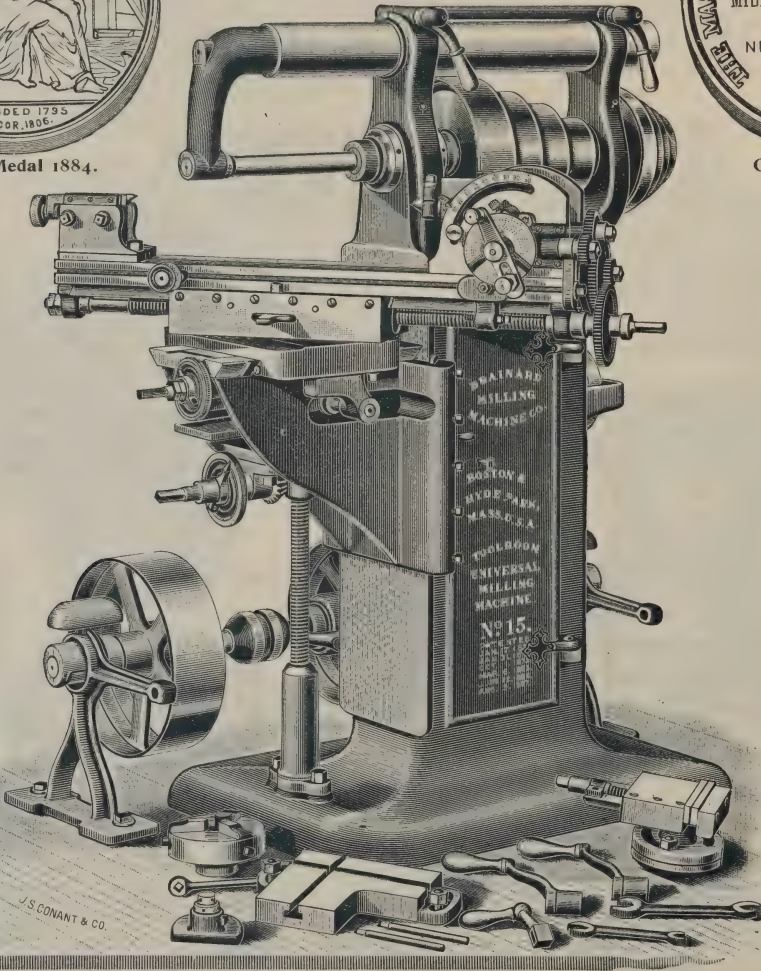
BRAINARD MILLING MACHINE CO.,

Boston office, 156 Oliver St., Cor. Purchase.
Chicago Office, 12 and 14 South Canal St.

THOMAS WIGGLESWORTH, President.

HENRY PICKERING, Treasurer.

AMOS H. BRAINARD, Gen. Supt. and Manager.



Gold Medal 1887.

MANUFACTURERS OF MILLING MACHINES IN GREAT VARIETY.



Gold Medal 1892.

- Standard Universal Milling Machines.
- Tool Room Universal Milling Machines.
- Horizontal Plain Milling Machines.
- Upright Plain Milling Machines.
- Hand Milling Machines.
- Index Milling Machines.
- Traversing Head Milling Machines.
- Key Seating and Locomotive Rod Milling Machines.
- Milling Machines weighing from 500 lbs. to 10,000 lbs., with length of feed from 4 inches to 16 feet.
- Mill Grinding Machines.
- Automatic Gear Cutting Machines. Sizes 18, 24, 36, 48, 60 and 72 inches.

Catalogues, Price Lists, Special Circulars and Photographs on Application.



Gold Medal 1878.

LON DAVIS,

DEALER IN

TOBACCO ^{AND} CIGARS, *

* * STATIONERY, ETC.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

Opposite N. Y. & N. E. Depot,

HYDE PARK, - - - MASS

J. JOHNSTON,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

The pioneer carriage maker of Hyde
Park. *Established 1866.* We led
then and we do to-day.

BUSINESS WAGONS,

CARRIAGE PAINTING & TRIMMING,

CARRIAGE REPAIRS,

AND HORSE SHOEING.

W. River Street, - - - Near Old Colony R.R.

S. Z. LESLIE,

STAIR BUILDER,

AND DEALER IN

Kiln-Dried Whitewood

AND

Whitewood Mouldings.
Wood Mantels.

Railroad Ave., cor. Walter St.,

Near N. Y. & N. E. Depot, Hyde Park, Mass.

RESIDENCE, 48 DAVISON ST.

Planing, Moulding, Sawing, Turning

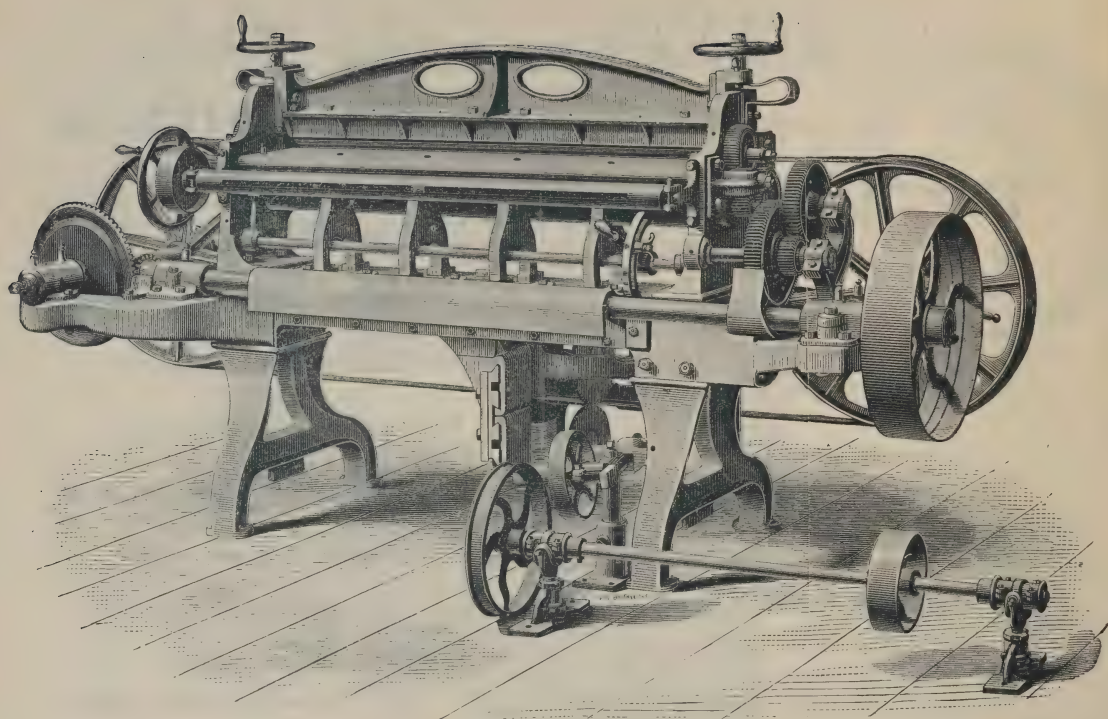
and Band-Sawing Done to Order.

Reasons for Our
Success.

- 1st. Our cloths are well selected;
we never buy job lots.
- 2d. We get new shapes very fre-
quently.
- 3d. Our customers tell us our goods
are the best fitting in the mar-
ket.

Clifton Manufacturing Co.,

65 Franklin St., - - - Boston.



THE AMERICAN TOOL & MACHINE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1848

Engineers, Founders and Machinists.

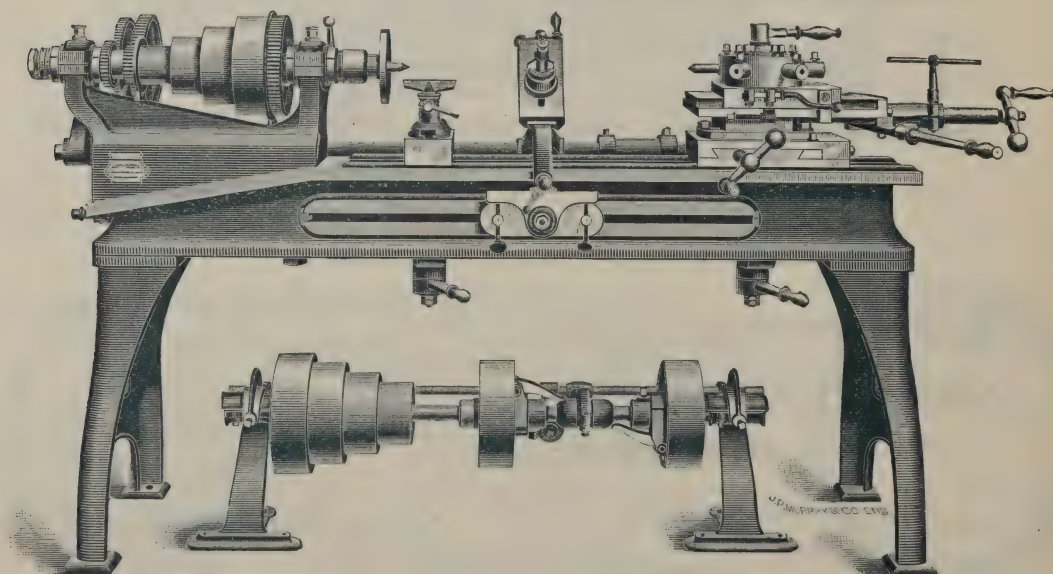
INCORPORATED 1864

B. F. RADFORD, PRES. AND MGR.

W. O. LINCOLN, TREAS.

Manufacturers of Turret and Brass Lathes, Belt Knife Leather Splitting Machines, Belt Knives, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Centrifugal Sugar Machines and Extractors, Wood Pulp Digesters, Millwright Work and General Machinery.

Principal Works at Hyde Park, Mass. Office and Jobbing Shop, 84 Kingston St., Boston.



C. H. CURRIER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Chemicals and Dye Stuffs

FOR THE

WOOLEN AND COTTON TRADE.

(TELEPHONE 31-2.)

HYDE PARK,

MASS.

O. S. GODFREY & CO.,

• COAL, •

MILTON,

MASS.

OFFICE AT HYDE PARK, WITH LON DAVIS.

O. S. GODFREY & SON,

Lumber,

MILTON,

MASS.

Boston Blower Co.,

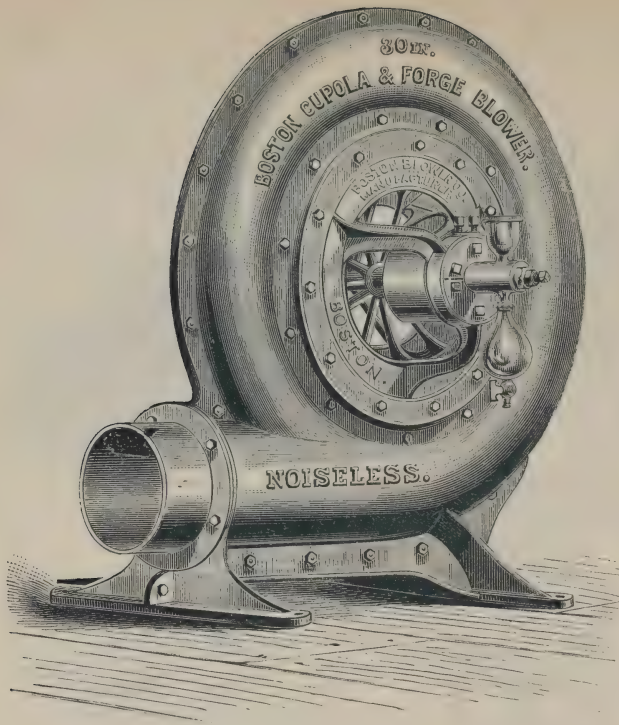
Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Envelope Machinery,
Shoe Machinery,
Paper Bag Machinery,
Air Compressors,
Ice Machines.

WE HEATED AND VENTILATED

Lowell City Hall, Memorial Library Building,
Lowell, Moody's Church, Chicago, St.
Andrews Church, New York,
and many hundreds of other buildings for
various uses throughout the U. S.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Steel Plate Exhaust
Fans.

Cupola and Forge
Blowers.
Fan Blowers.

Exhausters for Elevat-
ing Wool and Cotton.
Shaving Exhaust-
ers, etc.

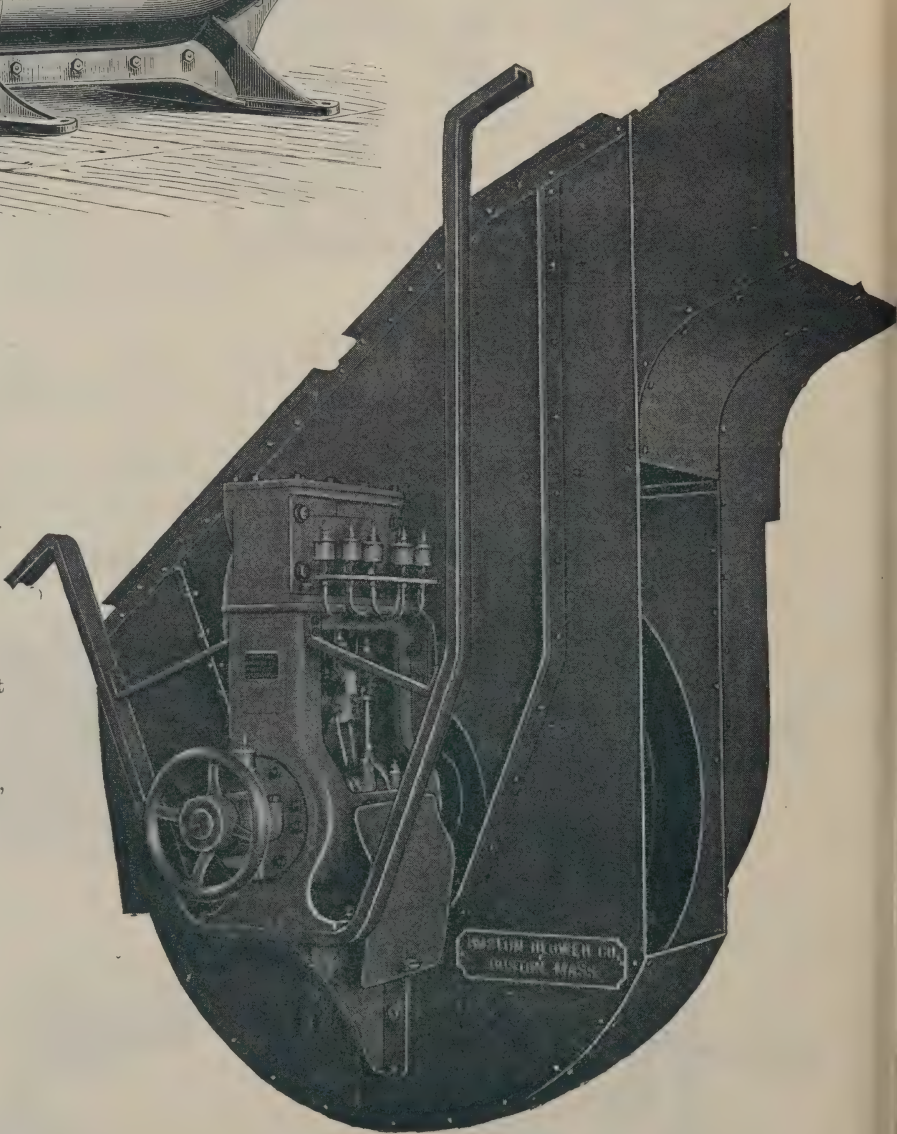
Fans similar to the cut
opposite were made
for the
United States Cruisers,

“Cincinnati”
and
“Raleigh”

and Training Ship
“Bancroft.”

Factory at Hyde Park.

BOSTON OFFICE,
281 Franklin Street.



JOHN SCOTT, WOOL SCOURER.

WILTON MILLS, HYDE PARK, MASS.

Wool Sorted, Scoured, Burred and Picked.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Manager.

BOSTON OFFICE, 620 ATLANTIC AVENUE.

J. M. TUTTLE, Hack, Livery, Boarding and Sale STABLE,

Nott Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

Near N. Y. & N. E. Depot,
BOARDING FAMILY HORSES A
SPECIALTY.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR
J. Crowley's Depot Carriage.

J. CROWLEY.

Hyde Park, Mass.

CARRIAGE

at arrival of all Trains. Orders
promptly attended to.

Each driver wears a badge marked

"J. Crowley."

Office at Lon Davis', opp. N. Y. & N. E.
Depot. Order Boxes at J. M. Tuttle's,
Stable, Nott St., also Sampson's
Shoe Store, West River St.

TELEPHONE NO. 82-3.

Dodge & Tyler

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hay, Grain,
Straw, Flour,
Feed, Salt,
Etc., Etc.

MILL, BUSINESS STREET.

Store, Raymond's Block, 89 W.
River Street.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

HYDE PARK, - MASS.

MT. HOPE NURSERY.

Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Plants.

Everything for Garden, Lawn or Orchard.

First-class stock at moderate prices.

Large quantities planted on the finest estates in Hyde Park, Readville and Milton.

Delivery free. Planting done at fair prices.

Greenhouses and sales grounds.

C. E. WELD,

Mt. Hope Station, Roslindale.

John W. Smith,

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Established 1876.

Office at Wm. D. Ward's, Jeweler,
Everett Square.

Ice Houses and Residence at Corner of
Cleveland and Coleman Sts.

Order Box at F. D. Brigham's Market.

P. O. Address:
Box 1257, Hyde Park, Mass.

BUY YOUR

Ready Made Clothing

OF THE

HYDE PARK CLOTHING CO.

Taxidermists.

We pay particular attention to stuffing
BIRDS and ANIMALS.

For Sale,
Mounted Specimens of Birds, Ani-
mals, Heads and Game Pieces,

— AND —
Natural History Specimens and
Curios. Also
A full line of Natuarlists' Materials.

All who are interested are invited to call.

FRANK BLAKE WEBSTER Co.,
Hazelwood Station, Hyde Park, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ZIMMERMANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW SHADES.

Transparent Tint Cloth, Best Heavy Cambric Tint Cloth, Opaque
Shade Cloth, Cheap Mounted Shades, Decorated Shades.



DEALERS IN

PERSIAN DAMASK HOLLAND, SHADE FRINGES, LONSDALE HOLLAND,
SHADE PULLS, SPRING ROLLERS, BRASS RODS, POLES, ETC.

No Shades should be hung without

ZIMMERMANN'S ANTI-TACKING SHADE METHODS

As they avoid shades being pulled off the rollers and any hasty utterances.

16 GREEN STREET, HYDE PARK, MASS.

 Notify us by mail and we will call on you and submit samples and prices consistent with qualities.

Raymond's Vacation Excursions

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Summer and Autumn Tours, 1893.

MAY TO OCTOBER.

Daily special Pullman Vestibuled Trains, with Dining Cars, to the World's Columbian Exhibition. A week at the Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel, Oscar G. Barron, manager.

JUNE TO OCTOBER.

Monthly trips to the principal places of interest in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Weekly trips to the leading New England, New York and Canadian Resorts.

JULY 8th AND 22d.

Two tours over the Canadian Pacific Railway and thence to Alaska, returning through the Yellowstone National Park. A special train service with Dining Cars.

JULY 10th AND AUGUST 7th.

Tours through Colorado, Utah and the Yellowstone Park.

AUGUST 30th.

Grand Autumn trip to the Yellowstone National Park, the Pacific Northwest, California and Colorado; also to the Yellowstone Park, returning direct.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

All excursions to points beyond Chicago during the season will include a week's visit to the World's Columbian Exposition, with a stay at the Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel.

WINTER OF 1893-94.

California Excursions in special Pullman Vestibuled trains with Dining Cars, once a month or oftener; also tours to Mexico and the Sandwich Islands.

 Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

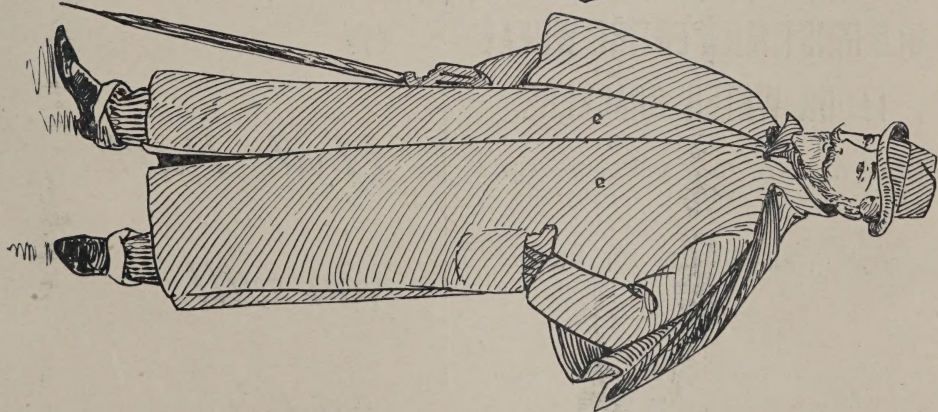
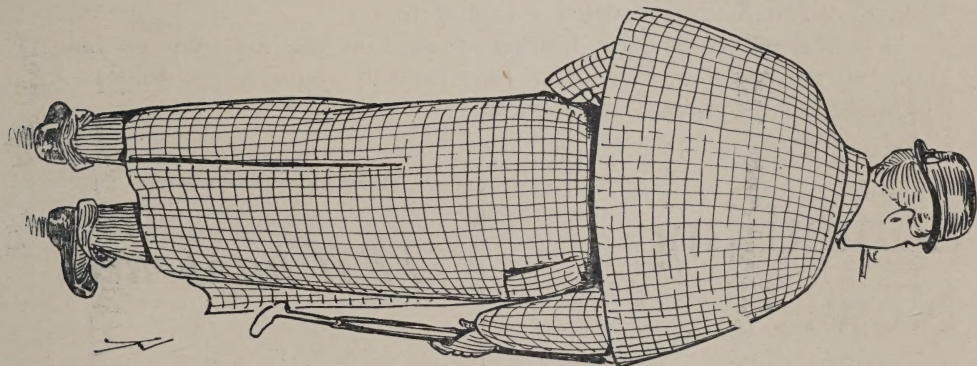
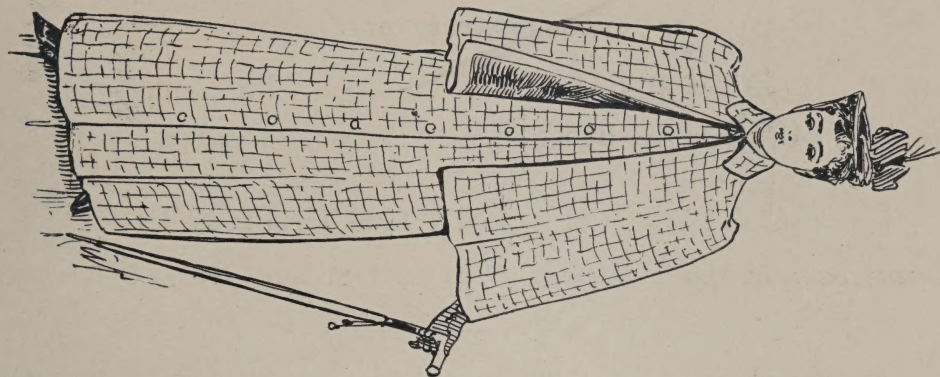
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

296 WASHINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THE BOSTON RUBBER GOSSAMER CO.,

+ + THE + +

Largest Manufacturers of Mackintoshes in this Country.



**We manufacture Mackintoshes, Gossamers and Cravenette Garments
for all Classes.**

• THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. •

OUR MARKET IS EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

HYDE PARK SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1871.

ROBERT BLEAKIE - - - President.

ARTHUR H. BURT - - - Treasurer.

BOARD OF INVESTMENT.

ROBERT BLEAKIE. DAVID PERKINS. WILLIAM J. STUART. HENRY S. BUNTON.

Open for Deposits and Drafts from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily; also Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9.

Deposits will commence bearing interest on the first day of January, April, July and October. Dividends semi-annually, January and July 1.

Applications for loans are requested.

**Something
New.**

**OLD GRIST MILL ENTIRE WHEAT
FLOUR WATER CRACKERS.**

(Made from Old Grist Mill Entire Wheat
Flour.)

Ask your Grocer for them.

Health Bread from Old Grist Mill Flour
for sale at first-class bakeshops.

Potter, Wrightington Co., Agts.

60 Commerce St., . . . Boston.

If it happened

in

Hyde Park

you will

find it

in the Times.

RICHARDSON & RAFTER,

Building Contractors

and Manufacturers of

Doors, Window Frames, Bathroom Furniture,
Mantles, Panel Work, Counters, Office
Fittings, Stairs, Etc.

CORNER RAILROAD AVE. AND WALTER STREET,

❖ ESTIMATES • CHEERFULLY • FURNISHED. ❖

Gray, the Tailor.

Call and inspect his stock of

Foreign - and - Domestic
Woolens.

157 Fairmount Avenue, . . Hyde Park.

R. E. CHERRINGTON
Furniture Bedding,
Stoves and
Window Shades.

CURTAIN, CARPET AND MAT-
TRESS WORK.

98 and 102 Fairmount Ave., - Hyde Park.

A. C. DEAN,
FINE
Boots ^{AND} Shoes,

NEPONSET BLOCK,
Everett Square, - Hyde Park.

Do You Want

Your Laundry Work to wear twice
as long as it does now?

If so, send it regularly to the
Hyde Park Steam Laundry, where
no lime or acids are used.

Collars and Cuffs a specialty.

L. M. Bickford, Proprietor.

THIS COFFEE

Will be served exclusively inside the
World's Fair Grounds at Chicago.



Selected by the committee on account of its superiority, against the competition of the World.

Imported, roasted and packed exclusively in one and two pound tin cans, by

CHASE & SANBORN,
IMPORTERS,

BOSTON, MASS.

N. B. Demand it from your grocer.